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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to subscribers in the City at 45 cents per Month.

VOL. LXIX.--NO. 122. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1902. WHOLE NO. 10,758

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Daniel Donovan, Miss Helen Gould's butler, plead guilty to robbing Miss Gould's residence; valuable furs and other articles were taken. —— The schooner Frank Herbert, from Ocracoke, N. C., was abandoned in a sinking condition off Cape May, N. J —— C. A. Ashby, on trial at Newport News, Va., for the murder of E. A. Marye, was acquitted. —— Nine men were killed in the fight of sheriff's officers and Kentucky desperadoes near Middlesboro, Ky. more trouble is expected. —— Boers did some splendid fighting with the British at Helibron. —— The Cook County Democracy, of Illinois, spent yesterday in Atlanta. —— President Roosevelt left Groton, Mass., yesterday afternoon on his return trip to Washington; Theodore, Jr., is considered out of danger. ——Schooner Geo. W. Anderson, at New York, leaking, filled and sank. —— The House yesterday adopted a resolution for election of U S Senators by direct popular vote. ——The Good Roads Congress, in session in Raleigh, is pronounced a great success. —— Booker T. Washington has been selected as commencement day orator for the Nebraska University. —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2¼@2½ per cent; cotton steady at 8¼c; flour market was very firm at old prices; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red 88¼c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 68¼c; oats—spot firm; No. 2 49c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine firm

WEATHER REPORT

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 33 degrees; 8 P. M., 37 degrees; maximum, 44 degrees; minimum, 30 degrees; mean, 37 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month to date, 1.00 inch.

FORECAST FOR TO DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb 13 —For North Carolina—Snow or rain Friday and Saturday; fresh north winds becoming northeast.

Port Almanac--February 14

Sun Rises	6 51 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.39 P. M.
Day's Length	10 48 M
High Water at Southport	12 00 M
High Water Wilmington	2 30 A. M

Since this Government has been in business, it has invested in purchased real estate $92,039,768. It has patches of ground scattered all around now.

According to the Marine Hospital Service there is three times as much smallpox in the United States now as there was in February of last year, and it is more widely spread.

A new gold field has been discovered in the Sturgeon Lake region, north of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which is said to eclipse the Klondike and the South African mines.

Mr. Samuel Oliver Sperry, who died recently in Kansas, was a tough of a tough family. He was one of fourteen children all of whom lived to be more than seventy-five years old.

The beet sugar men of Michigan say it costs them 4 cents a pound to make sugar, while other factories make it for 3 cents. They are not as well fixed to produce it cheaply as the other fellows, and therefore insist that they ought to have protection against Cuban sugar.

The champion long time steady organ blower in this country is Joshua Savall, a blind negro, who for thirty seven consecutive years has blowed the organ in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and never missed a blow. He would never take pay for it, as that was his donation to the church.

A bronze cannon was recently dug out of the great wall in China, where it had been embedded 2.000 years ago. The Chinese got tired using that kind of "weepon." The yellow men got up lots of things that they never found much use for until other people came along and showed what was in them.

A. M. Miller, an Ohio man, challenges the world to pit a man against him in a sugar-eating match. He offers to wager that he can get away with any other fellow in the rapidity with which he will absorb sugar in a given length of time, or in the quantity consumed in time unlimited. He isn't particular about the quality of sugar, either.

Mrs. Fremont, widow of Gen. Fremont, of "pathfinder" fame, who has her home in Southern California, and draws a pension of $2,000, says that isn't enough. She ought to curtail her expenses. As she has no one to support but herself and she is pretty well along in years now, beyond the giddy period, that amount ought to meet all reasonable requirements,

LOCAL DOTS.

— To-day is St. Valentine's Day.

— Standard Oil barge No. 58, and tug, arrived yesterday.

— A few Spring shad are coming in every day. The late season keeps them back.

— Smallpox has put in an appearance at Magnolia. A negro woman has the disease.

— Local cotton receipts yesterday were 816 bales, against 136 bales the same day last year.

— The city is on its best behavior. The police didn't make a single arrest during Wednesday and yesterday.

—The Norwegian steamship *Snyg*, 207 tons, Capt. Weig, arrived yesterday from Charleston. She is loading lumber at Chadbourn's mill.

— The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Dredging Company expects to finish its work of filling in behind the sea wall at Fort Caswell in a few days.

—The British steamship *Chatburn*, 1,125 tons, Capt. Wood, arrived from Charleston yesterday and will load cotton at the Champion Compress.

— Work on the Cape Fear Fisheries Company's plant at Old Brunswick is nearing completion. The fisheries plants will begin operations about April 1st.

— The Swedish barque *Anders* cleared yesterday for London with a cargo of 4,342 barrels of rosin, valued at $5 887, and 500 barrels of tar, valued at $875; cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co.

Very Poor Connection.

The travelling public has been greatly inconvenienced of late by missing connection at Goldsboro in the morning. The Southern train from Raleigh in the morning misses connection at Goldsboro with the A. C. L train for Wilmington nearly every morning nowadays and the passengers who are coming this way are usually greatly disappointed, especially since they buy tickets with the understanding that connection will be made. An all day lay-over in Goldsboro is rather tiresome business. The Southern Railway should make some effort to connect with the Coast Line at Goldsboro.

Returned from Raleigh.

Mr. Duncan M. McEachern arrived yesterday evening from Raleigh where he attended the State Good Roads Congress. Mr. McEachern expressed himself as being very much pleased with the convention. He considers it a great success and says it was well attended by citizens from every section of the State. A number of splendid addresses were made, he says, and the practical work was very interesting and instructive. He was much benefited by his trip.

Funeral of Mrs Fuchs.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Anna Fuchs was held at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning from St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The services were impressively conducted by Rev. A. G. Voigt, D. D. Many friends attended as a last tribute of respect to her memory. The interment was at Oakdale. The pall bearers were as follows; F. W. Ortman, Jno. Haar, C. F. VonKampen, N. Mohr, J. W. Duls, J. G. L. Gieschen, J. H. Bornemann and Geo. Tienken.

Valentine Party To-night.

The Girls' Guild of the First Baptist church will give a valentine party in the lecture room of the church to-night. An admission of ten cents will be charged. Valentines will be delivered at one cent each. A pleasing programme of music and recitations will be rendered. The young ladies will serve refreshments. The party will be highly enjoyable and the public is invited to attend.

Church Reception To-night.

A reception will be given to-night to the members of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, and to visitors in the Abbie Chadbourn Memorial Hall from 8 until 11 o'clock. The ladies will make the reception a most enjoyable one. Music and refreshments will lend to the charms of the occasion.

Mr. Keith Takes the Oath.

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Keith, the newly appointed Collector of Customs of the port of Wilmington, took the oath of office before United States Commissioner S. P. Collier yesterday, and took charge immediately. As previously stated, Mr. Keith has given the required bond.

N. N. S. Society.

The N. N. S. Society of Fifth Street Methodist church has decided to give a musical entertainment in the church on Tuesday night, March 4th. The entertainment will be given on a large scale and an elaborate programme is being prepared.

Bound Over to Court

James Spencer, colored, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon a woman named Eliza Ash, was tried before Justice Fowler yesterday and bound over to the Superior Court under a $25 bond.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—Molly Pitcher.
People's Savings Bank—Now.
S. H. MacRae—Bankrupt notice.
Opera House—Lightning Express.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Wil. Gas Light Co.—Damp room.
First Presbyterian Church—Recep'n.

THE ANNUAL SESSION

Bright Outlook for the Meeting of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

PROMINENT VISITORS COMING

Congressman Spencer Blackburn Will Make Response to Address of Welcome by Mayor Waddell—Introductory Exercises.

Jeff Davis Council No. 63, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, has completed all arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the eleventh annual session of the State Council which meets in Wilmington on next Tuesday, February 18th.

At a meeting of the local council Wednesday night all the committees reported and the many details were gone over and decided upon. The greatest desire of the members of the order in this city is to make this session excel all others and to give the visiting delegates a royal big time. To this end all efforts are being made and a great and happy occasion is assured.

The introductory exercises will be held at the Court House Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. To these exercises the public is extended a most cordial invitation to attend.

The meeting will be called to order by Counsel Wm. J. Bellamy.

The welcome address will be made by Mayor Alfred Moore Waddell in behalf of the city.

Hon. Spencer Blackburn, representative in Congress from the Fourth District, will respond in behalf of the State Council.

After Congressman Blackburn's speech, the delegates will repair to the lodge rooms on South Front street where the Council will be organized. The remainder of the afternoon, Tuesday night and Wednesday will be devoted to business. Wednesday night Jeff Davis Council will give a banquet in honor of the guests of the occasion. The spread will be in the lodge rooms. Speeches will be made by several of the most prominent members of the Council.

The remaining business of the session will be disposed of Thursday morning, and during that day the delegates will begin returning to their homes.

Committees will meet all the trains Tuesday and Wednesday and the visitors will be supplied with badges and escorted to The Orton, which will be headquarters. The badges are very handsome indeed. The top part bears the emblems of the order, and below it on a red, white and blue ribbon is the following inscription: "11th Annual Session State Council Jr. O. U. A. M., Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18th, 1902."

THE SEWERAGE MATTER.

Probable That None of the Lawyers Will Appear Before Judge Timberlake.

To day is the day set for the hearing of the injunction proceedings before Judge E. W. Timberlake at Louisburg, relative to the sewerage situation, but from what can be learned it seems that the attorneys for the city and those for the Wilmington Sewerage Company will not go to Louisburg to argue the case. Both sides seem perfectly willing to stand by the agreement reached between the Aldermen and the Sewerage Company a few nights since, and that being the case it is probable that the injunction will be dissolved. One of the lawyers in the case said last night that unless something further is heard from Judge Timberlake, none of the counsel will appear before him.

The Wilmington Sewerage Company had a force of hands out yesterday sweeping the sand from the paved streets in the business portion of the city and repairing the pavement where found necessary.

At the Theatre.

"Child Stealing" was the bill presented at the theatre last night by Rentfrow's Jolly Pathfinders and the good sized audience present was much pleased with the production. The company handled the play in a creditable manner and won additional laurels by the clever work which has so characterized them at all the performances this week. The bill to-night will be "The Lightning Express," a sensational production. The play will be presented in four acts. New specialties will also be introduced by members of the troupe. The matinee to-morrow will begin at 2:30 o'clock. All the children present will receive presents. To-morrow night, at the closing performance, $15 in gold will be given away to the person holding the lucky number.

ANOTHER LOSS TO TARBORO.

Dr. Joseph A. Baker, a Prominent Citizen, Died Wednesday Night.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

TARBORO, N. C., Feb. 13.—Tarboro again mourns the loss of an aged and most worthy citizen, caused in the death of Dr. Jos. H. Baker, which occurred in his home at 9 o'clock last night. His condition had for some time been critical and thrice had his absent loved ones been called to his bedside, but through the prayers of his numerous friends, and by the aid of the best medical skill, death was stayed until last night.

Dr. Baker was in his seventieth year; was a member of the State Legislature in 1867 and the Constitutional Convention in 1868. He was also mayor of Tarboro in 1898.

— Mr. Henry Pannill returned to the city last night.

SOUTHPORT LAND COMPANY.

Fuller Particulars About the Corporation Chartered by the State—The Syndicate Moving Ahead.

Southport *Standard*: "The State chartered the Southport Land Company last Monday. The incorporators are W. H Greene, H. C. King and W. E Stokes, of Philadelphia, and R. W. Hicks, of Wilmington. The authorized capital stock is $100,000 the par value of each share is $100. The capital paid in on incorporating was $400, or one share by each incorporator.

It is understood here that the purpose of the company is to advertise the numerous advantages that Southport possesses as a coaling station and railway terminus, and to direct capital to the deep water point for commercial advantages, the company being what is usually known here as the Philadelphia Land Syndicate and having bought considerable water front property here two years ago. The land syndicate purchased property here amounting in value to about $60,000 in the name of John C. Gessler, and later, transferred a right of way, embracing considerable water frontage, to the Southport, Wilmington and Durham Railroad Company, which last named company secured a charter at the last session of the Legislature.

The syndicate, now the Southport Land Company, is now in position to issue stock and handle their property as a corporation, which is the only new feature to the investment. The water front property is just east of the town and embraces the finest point on the river for a railway terminus.

IN MOLLY PITCHER.

Miss Kathryn Kidder Comes Monday Night With Large Number of Actors.

A young American Playwright, whose name is well worthy to rank with such dramatists as Clyde Fitch and Augustus Thomas, is Glen MacDonough. Besides being the author of several of May Irwin's comedies, and other successful plays, Mr. MacDonough has written what is considered to be the greatest effort of the season, "Molly Pitcher," in which Kathryn Kidder is starring. Mr. MacDonough admits that no previous product of his fertile pen can be compared with "Molly Pitcher." In a recent interview he stated that he could not escape success with this play, its subject being so inspiring. It is a source of general wonder that no playwright in this country has ever before attempted to put upon the stage such an intensely dramatic subject as "Molly Pitcher," who distinguished herself so signally at the Battle of Monmouth that General Washington publicly complimented her and made her a sergeant with half pay for life. Miss Kidder's appearance in this city is awaited with much interest. She will appear at the Opera House on next Monday night.

Seat sale begins this morning at 9 o'clock at Gerken's. Prices 25 cents to $1.50.

MARRIED IN CHARLOTTE.

Mr. Richard W. Gray Wedded Miss Lottie Jenkins Maffitt Yesterday.

[*Charlotte Observer, 13th.*]

Mr. Richard W. Gray was married last night to Miss Lottie Jenkins Maffitt. The ceremony was performed at 6:30 o'clock by Rev. John W. Stagg, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. C. Maffitt, at 406 West Twelfth street, and was witnessed by a number of the relatives of the contracting parties.

The interior of Mrs. Maffitt's home presented a very pretty scene, being elaborately decorated in evergreens and potted plants. Mr. Hasel Gray, cousin of the groom, was best man, and Mrs. Kirby, the bride's sister, gowned in white organdie, was maid of honor. The bride was becomingly attired in white organdy trimmed with lace and ribbon. She wore a bridal veil held in place by a white rose and carried a large bouquet of bride's roses and maiden hair ferns. The ceremony, performed by Dr. Stagg, was beautiful in its simplicity and impressiveness. At its conclusion the newly wedded couple received the congratulations of their friends and then departed for Wilmington, their future home.

The groom is a son of Mr. W. H Gray, and is a young man who has grown up among Charlotte people and who is held by them in the highest esteem, and indeed his sterling traits of character entitle him to the high place which he has attained in the estimation of the people. He went into the office of the weather bureau in this place a mere boy and by diligent application to his duties gained steady promotion. He was recently sent to the bureau office in Wilmington. The bride is a most charming young woman, one of the most popular in fact, in the social circles of the city. The newly wedded were the recipients of many handsome presents.

SAD INTELLIGENCE.

Death of the Infant Son of Mr. B. P. Finney, of Savannah

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

TARBORO, N. C., Feb. 13.—The sad intelligence of the death caused by congestion of the brain, of Victor, the infant son of B. F. Finney, of Savannah, Georgia, was received this afternoon. It will be remembered that the remains of his mother, the daughter of Col. Jno. L. Bridgers, were brought here for interment from Savannah just two weeks ago.

Arrived with His Bride.

Capt. John W. Cotten and bride arrived last evening from their wedding tour North. They are stopping with Miss Julia James, corner of Third and Grace streets.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by H. Edlin's Palace Pharmacy.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Foremost Men in North Carolina Behind a Movement of Great Moment.

PROMOTING RURAL SCHOOLS.

Central Campaign Committee Organized in Raleigh Yesterday—Local Taxation for Educational Institutions. Will Call On Preachers.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13.—The Central Campaign Committee for promoting public education in North Carolina organized here to day, headed by Governor Aycock, Superintendent of Public Instruction T. F. Toon, Dr. Charles D. McIver and forty odd of the most prominent educators, superintendents of schools, college presidents and others. The three gentlemen named above constitute the Executive Committee. There will be a vigorous campaign for the promotion of rural schools. They issued lengthy addresses to the people, urging the overshadowing necessity of universal education and urging, among other things, local taxation for public schools. They call on all clergymen in the State to preach one sermon a year on education in North Corolina.

BUILDING NEW STEAMBOAT.

Another Line to be Established Between Wilmington and Shallotte.

The Iredell correspondent of the Southport *Standard*, writes:

Mr. Editor, as we have no railroads through this part of Brunswick, we should speak up for steamboats. The writer returned last week from a trip to Shallotte, and was most agreeably surprised to see a new steamboat being built by Mr. F. P. White. I am not acquainted with the boat business nor models, but there seems to have been the very best care taken in the selection of material and workmanship for this steamer. Mr. White informed me that this boat is to make two trips a week from Shallotte to Wilmington. Her carrying capacity will be about twenty-five tons, after the machinery is placed. I was also informed that Mr. White expects to form a stock company in the near future. I think this enterprise will add greatly to the upbuilding of the little town of Shallotte, and should be highly appreciated by the people of Shallotte and surrounding country.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Dr. C. T. Hawes has returned from Wallace

— Mr. H. C. McQueen returned last night from Raleigh.

— Mr. S. A. Schloss is in Greensboro on business.

— Mr. and Mrs. Jno. H. Rehder are visiting at Pinehurst.

— Mr. J. W. Davis, of Maxton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. L. Burrus, of Newbern, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. S. Solomon came home last night from New York.

— Mrs. Dr. Shores came up from the Fort yesterday to spend the day.

—Miss Zenie Croom, of Bungaw, is the guest of Mrs. Rivenbark in the city.

— Capt. S. F. Burbank came up from Fort Caswell yesterday afternoon.

— Mr. J. D. Judd, of Henderson, was autographed at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. W. A. French, Jr., returned last night from the Charleston Exposition.

— Herbert McClammy, Esq., returned yesterday from a short business trip to Verona.

— Mr. L. I. Williams and Mrs. P. Coleman, of Whiteville, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Chas. W. Bidgood and little son have returned from a visit in West Virginia.

— Miss Georgia Ray McMillan will go to Southport to-day. She gives a reading there to-night.

— Mr. Martin S. Willard returned yesterday evening from Goldsboro and Washington where he has been adjusting fire losses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

The spacious quarters on Princess street formerly occupied by the Atlantic National Bank. Equipped with all the modern conveniences of water, gas and electricity. These quarters offer exceptional opportunities for the conducting of any class of business. For terms apply to the
jan 18 tf ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

Opera House
TO-NIGHT
RENTFROW'S "JOLLY PATHFINDERS,"
"THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS."
Saturday Matinee, a grand spectacular production of "CINDERILLA" or the Crystal Slipper. Every child attending will receive a present. $5.00 in gold given away Saturday night feb 13 1t

Opera House
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH
KATHRYN KIDDER
in Glen McDonough's Play,
"MOLLY PITCHER."
"The heroine of the American Revolution."
Company of fifty. Complete scenic equipment
Carriages may be ordered for 10:45
Prices 25c to $1.00. feb 14 3t

Early Rose Seed Potatoes
Seed Oats,
Seed Wheat,
Salt, Molasses,
Bagging and Ties,
Lime, Cement, Nails,
Grain and Hay.
A general line of Groceries of best quality and fair prices.
The Worth Company.
jan 19 tf

Valentines,
Valentines.
Boys and Girls Attention!
A beautiful assortment of Valentines just received.
Prices 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c to $1.0 each.
C. W. YATES & CO.,
Market Street.
feb 8 tf

DON'T LOOK
In Our Window
Unless you are prepared to be astonished!
For we have prices and quality in our SHOES that will amaze you. Even greater astonishment awaits you inside our
Shoe Store.
Prepare yourselves and try the experiment.
Same Old Place.
Mercer & Evans Co.
feb 9 tf

Chocolate
Crackers
Made Daily.
TRY THEM
E. WARREN & SON.
feb 8 1y

LOOK AT THIS.
Fresh Load of Horses and Mules
Just arrived, among them several Kentucky saddle and general business Horses. I also carry a full stock of
BUGGIES, HARNESS, ETC.,
For sale and have lately added to my business a light livery new Buggies and stylish horses. Call and see me.
F. T. MILLS.
jn 26 tf

The Best Seed Pays Largest Profits.
VAUGHN'S IMPROVED EARLY OHIO.
WHITE, BLISS, EARLY ROSE,
Seed Potatoes,
White and Rust Proof Oats. Get in your orders.
Dried and Evaporated Apples and a full line of Groceries and Provisions.
HALL & PEARSALL,
(INCORPORATED.)
jan 28 tf Wholesale Grocers.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of North Carolina. In the matter of A. A. Harrington Jr., Bankrupt, In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of A. A. Harrington, Jr. of Fayetteville, in the county of Cumberland in said District, Bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1902, the said A. A. Harrington, Jr., was duly adjudged a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, in Fayetteville, in said district, on the 24th day of Feb., A. D. 1902 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting. If examination of bankrupt is required, advise me.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feburary 11, 1902.
SAMUEL H MACRAE,
feb 14 3t Referee in Bankruptcy.

How You Can Make Money.
Not by keeping it in your house, for you are in danger of losing it by thieves and if you do not lose it in this way, still you are losing money because it is earning you nothing
Deposit your money with us, it will be absolutely safe, will earn interest at the rate of 4 per cent., payable quarterly, and will be available at any time. Small sums as welcome as the deposit of the capitalist.
The People's Savings Bank.
Opposite the Postoffice.
DIRECTORS.
H. C. McQUEEN, J. S. ARMSTRONG, WM. CALDER,
E. C. HOLT, M. W. DIVINE, ISAAC BEAR,
J. H. CHADBOURN, JR., J. A. SPRINGER, M. J. CORBETT
H. C. McQUEEN, President. JNO. S. ARMSTRONG, Vice President
feb 14 tf W. W. DICK, Cashier.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store
Is Pushing the Season.
While the nights are still frosty and the air is very crisp you may be sure that Spring is drawing near.
We are preparing for the Spring trade. We are selling out our heavy winter goods at much less than regular prices, and in some departments at less than cost, to get room in our store for Spring stock. We claim to be up and awake; we are anxious to dispose of and clear out all Winter goods, and to do this we realize that we have to sell goods at less than value.
In our Clothing department it is a hard matter to describe what we have to sell: we have on hand perhaps 1,000 or 1,500 suits of clothes, on which we are having a splendid sale, but the season is drawing to a close and we are offering special inducements.
We have a nice line of overcoats in Raglans, Beavers, Serges and Tricots, that we are trying very hard to move —will sell you a $7 50 Raglan for $5.50. I will sell you a $10 light-weight coat for Spring for $6.00; our $10 Beaver coats for $7.50.
Heavy all wool suits, nicely made and nicely finished, we asked $10 for, will sell for $7 65; our $7 50 heavy weight suits we will sell for $5 00. We have suits at all prices, from $1 98 to $12 50. In our Clothing business we will guarantee satisfaction or refund the money.
We have a full line of Boys' Clothing of all kinds, and prices, from 69c. to $5 00 each. We have plenty of youths' three-piece suits from $2 75 to $5 00 per suit.
In our Ladies' Skirt Department we are manufacturing our own skirts in the latest styles by fine dressmakers. We have walking skirts for $1 00, $1.25 and up to $3 00 each. Ladies' seven gore flare bottom skirts, nicely lined and well made, for $1 50, $1 98, $2 25, $2 98, $3 50 and $5 00. We have a nice line and will be glad to sell you what you want. Very handsome tucked silk skirts for $7 50 each. We have thirty ladies' silk waists in black and colors, nicely made up, we are selling at $3 50 each. Ladies' underskirts—well made skirt, full size and width—for 48c. Black mercerized skirts for 75c 98c, $1 25 and $2 50.
Men's Shirts—We have just received a big shipment of men's unlaundered white shirts that we are selling for 50c each. They are made of New York Mills muslin, double back and no-rub collars. We have a line of men's underwear in odds and ends that we want to move before the Winter is gone. Those we sold for $1 00 we are selling for 75c; the 75c ones for 50c; the ones we sold for 50c we are selling for 38c—assorted patterns and colors.
Five dozen men's Red mixed flannel Drawers—we bought out all a man had and we are selling them for 48c a pair. Ladies' coats and cloaks—we have about 50 in odds and ends—bought cheap and selling cheap. A good wool cloak for $1 50. A lot of misses and children school Jackets, nice and warm, that we will sell for 98c.
We have 25 or 30 new style coats—this winter's styles that we do not want to pack up—we want to sell them and we mean to sell them.
In our Dress Goods Department we have received several shipments of beautiful new goods for the new Spring—all the new Spring effects on hand. The largest stock and beautiful styles. We would like to ask you to look at our goods before buying—for Spring Suits and Skirts, we have a beautiful cloth 54 inches wide. Just out, named Pan cloth, strictly all wool, we are selling for 98c per yard. We have a nice new line of Albatross, Venetian, Henrietta and Serges in all the new shades from 35c to 75c. We have a nice line of Melrose 40 inches wide, all wool, been selling right along for 75c, now 50c—all the light shades and black.
Come to see us and bring your card and get it punched at
The Big Racket Store,
GEO. O. GAYLORD,
PROPRIETOR.
208 and 210 North Front Street.
feb 9 tf

A Chance For You
TO BUY (THIS WEEK)
Children's School Shoes Cheap.
—VISIT—
LEVI McMILLAN & CO.,
Fourth and Campbell Streets,
Or call 605 on Bell 'Phone. feb 12 tf

Flour.
Jack Frost, Patent.
Also, the following straight Flours:
Lucile, Queen of the Kitchen, Electric Light and Home Comfort.
We also carry a full line of Canned Goods, in connection with our Stock of
Cakes, Candies, Cheese, Sardines, Starch, Salt, Snuff, Tobacco--Smoking and Chewing, Coffee and Mullets.
Which we offer to the trade at living prices.
Williams Bros.
feb 2 tf

Fancy Fruits.
Bananas, Extra Fancy.
Pears, Grapes, Oranges, Apples.
Nuts, Figs, Dates and Raisins.
Give me a call. I can please you on nice Fruit and Candies.
J. W. PLUMMER, Jr.,
304 Princess Street.
Bell 'Phone 289. Inter-State 182.
jan 4 tf

Save The Tags.
We pay 50 cents each in cash. No premiums but money.
Foot Prints Tobacco.
SAVE THE MONEY
that you pay for ordinary Cigars and buy the below brands and your trade will increase and we will be one happy band.
Smoke "CUBAN BLOSSOMS."
"RENOWNS."
"TOPICAL TWIST."
"PORTUNDER."
"CREMO."
So "MATCH IT" Cheroot.
Vollers & Hashagen.
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The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14.

"NOT A QUESTION OF POLITICS."

Mr. Crumpacker isn't succeeding very well in getting his Republican colleagues in Congress to take up and endorse his scheme to reduce Southern representation in Congress and in the electoral college. There are a considerable number of them in favor of it, but the older and cooler heads are opposed to it, not because it proposes to reduce Southern representation, but because logically it must go further and reduce representation from every State which has qualified suffrage and where voters are disfranchised because they can't or do not come up to the requirements of the law. That's the milk in the cocoanut with a good many of those who are opposed to the Crumpacker scheme—their States would lose representatives and votes in the electoral college.

Two caucuses have been held to pass upon that measure and to make it a party question if possible, but in neither could a quorum be secured, which necessitates the holding of another caucus. Crumpacker and his supporters are working hard to commit the party to it, to make it a party question and thus by the party whip force men to support it who do not favor it, and yet the Philadelphia *Press*, which has been vigorously advocating it from the time that Mr. Crumpacker first formulated his scheme, asserts that it is "not a political question" but simply one of "equal representation." In a recent editorial it thus discusses it:

"The question of the apportionment of representation in the House and in the Electoral College is not a question of politics, or of the negro issue, or of hostility to the South. It is simply and solely a question of equal representation throughout the country. Man for man and vote for vote.

"Whether the Southern States should or should not exclude the blacks from the franchise is not the point in this movement. Men can hold entirely opposite views on the ethics or the justice of that exclusion, and yet fully agree that if the blacks are shut out they should not count in the basis of apportionment.

"The effort in the Southern States to take the privilege of the ballot box away from the blacks has a twofold character. It is partly political and partly social and administrative. Some of the opposition to the admission of the blacks to the suffrage on the same terms with the whites is partisan and would exclude them because it is necessary to partisan success. Some of it grows out of an honest feeling that the unchecked participation of so large an ignorant element in the voting is incompatible with the welfare of the State.

"Of course the former kind of opposition to colored suffrage is equally opposed to reduced representation It wants the largest political power on the smallest basis. But where the opposition springs from an honest conviction that a free ballot box is unsafe it ought not to object to the rule that naturally and logically goes with it. If it limits the vote it should be ready to limit the representation. This is the test of its good faith. There are those in the North who are disposed to let the South settle the suffrage question for itself, but they hold that if it draws the line in the vote it should be willing to accept the same line in the power that goes with it.

"It is thus fundamentally a question of represenation—whether one vote in Louisiana or Alabama shall count as much as two votes in Ohio or Pennsylvania."

Assuming that they are honest in the contention that it is not a question of politics, but of equal representation, and that representation should be based on the number of qualified voters as shown by the election returns compared with the census of population, how does it come that they never objected to the representation from Northern States which have qualified suffrage and had it before any Southern State had it? Assuming again that the Southern States have adopted restricted suffrage to protect themselves from the mass of ignorant negro voters, and thus keep the control of government in the hands of white voters, don't they know, and doesn't anybody else know, that where qualified suffrage has been adopted in the Northern States it has been met with a view to keep its ballot out of the hands of the foreign born element and give the native born less disputed control of public affairs? It wasn't admitted that these laws were adopted disfranchising the foreign born man because he was foreign born, but because he was not as competent to wield the ballot as the better informed native, which is identically the same reason assigned, and truly, for the restricted suffrage laws in the South, that is to keep the government in the hands of the white people who are best qualified to vote and to govern. Was there ever any objection made in Congress to the laws in the North which kept thousands of men away from the ballot box? or did any Republican ever contend that they were improper or unjust? They never did, because they recognized the right of the people of the respective States to manage questions of this kind for themselves and for the additional reason that these restricted suffrage laws gave the Republicans a tighter grip on the control of their respective States.

And yet they have the audacity to assert that there is no politics in this movement to punish the South for doing what a number of Northern States, and Republican States, too, have been doing for years, without one word of complaint from any Republican. Isn't that decidedly too attenuated?

There might be some semblance of consistency in this if disfranchisement of negroes in the South were absolute, without qualification and permanent, which is not the case in any Southern State. There is not one of them in which the laws exclude all the negroes, or any negro because he is a negro, and there is not one of them where the negro who cares to vote cannot qualify himself to become a voter within a short while, and not one of them in which a large proportion of the negroes cannot now vote if they care to vote. There is no absolute and permanent disfrancising, and therefore there is no class or race discrimination and no just ground for this partisan effort to punish the South for doing the very thing that Republican States in the North had done before them and against which there was neither protest nor objection by Republicans. And yet they have the gall to assert that this "is not a question of politics."

ANOTHER ARGUMENT FOR GOOD ROADS.

We have recently written considerable about good roads and their advantages and value to the sections of country through which they run and indirectly to the State at large. But there are many arguments in support of them one of which is referred to in the following editorial, which we clip from the Charleston *News and Courier*, which is doing good work for good roads in South Carolina:

"A very strong argument for good roads is presented by the *Tradesman* in a picture, which it prints, showing 'to what use a traction engine can be put outside of a threshing rig.'

"The picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken recently at Alexandria, Tennessee, and shows a traction engine of 14 horse power, drawing a procession of thirty two-horse wagons, bearing a freight of 37,000 pounds—which it is noted, is about one third of the hauling capacity of the engine.

"The 'train' appears in the illustration to be nearly a quarter of a mile long, but is attended only by the two men on the engine. It hauled its load as described, from the railroad station at Watertown to Alexandria, six miles distant, over the country road between the two places—the feat being made practicable, of course, by the character of the road, which is a smooth, hard highway.

"As has been noted, the engine is strong enough to have drawn 81,000 pounds, over the same road, and the economy of its use can be estimated accordingly. Such an engine, with suitable freight wagons, it is evident would go far towards supplying the place of a railroad in any country district. The necessary 'good road,' however, is, of course, a necessary condition of its employment."

There is much in this, for it would give the people along such roads a service which would be equal in some respects to the service of a railroad, which would be entirely beyond their reach.

But this suggests another thing. These are days of automobiles and bicycles. There is a growing demand throughout the country for rural mail deliveries, a demand which is being complied with by the Government as rapidly as practicable. With roads upon which a traction engine could operate, an automobile or a bicycle could make good speed and mail deliveries, not weekly, but daily could be made at long distances from the distributing points, and people living fifty or a hundred miles distant from a railroad could have regular daily mails, which would not only be a source of great satisfaction, but of immense value from a business standpoint.

The more this question is thought of and discussed the more numerous the arguments become in favor of good roads. Too much cannot be said for them.

THE WEALTH AND DEBTS OF NATIONS.

The latest estimate of the wealth and debts of the different leading nations is thus given in the London *Daily Mail's* year book, and is accepted as practically reliable by the U. S. Treasury Department, by which it has been officially published. It sums up thus: The wealth of the United States is £16,350,000,000; United Kingdom, £11,806,000,000; France, £9,690,000,000; Germany, £8,052,000,000; Russia, £6,425,000,000. The relative public indebtedness of the countries named is given as follows: United States, £221,000,000; Germany, £651,000,000; United Kingdom, £706,000,000; Russia, £711,000,000; France, £1,239,000,000, and the ratio of public debt to national wealth is thus put down: United States, 1.4 per cent.; United Kingdom, 6 per cent.; Germany, 8.1 per cent.; Russia, 11.1 per cent.; France, 12.8 per cent.

Both as a wealth accumulator and debt extinguisher the United States has the advantage of every other nation (Russia coming next) because this a comparatively young and vigorous country with undounded resources awaiting development, with a steadily increasing population and into which hundreds of thousands of immigrants are pouring annually, and will continue so to do for years to come. Other countries are dependent for their increase of population mainly on the natural increase while this country has not only that but this immense flow from other countries to which we have referred.

The cause of the large national debts of the nations mentioned in comparison or rather contrast with ours, is due mainly and almost altogether to the large armies and navies they support, and the wars they have waged. These large armies and navies are not so much for the purposes of defence as for aggression and land grabbing which has become the passion with nations which have the power to grab.

With the object lesson before us a land-grabbing mania seems to have taken possession of many of our people who will, unless it is checked, find it about as costly a passion as some of the European nations have found it.

The aggregate of the bills now pending in Congress for the erection of public buildings is $60,438,500. The New York *Sun* denounces this as extravagance of the first order. Well, it is a big bunch of money, but there are a lot of those bills that will be strangled. But that kind of extravagance is better than some of the other ways of getting rid of the surplus in the Treasury, for there is something to show for the money that is spent.

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoar changing the time of the inauguration of Presidents from the 4th of March to the last Thursday in April passed the Senate Tuesday. It also provides that the commencement and termination of Congress shall occur at the same time. These are both improvements on the present time for these events.

CURRENT COMMENT

—— The indications are that before this question of relieving the Cubans is out of the way, the Republican party will be in more need of relief than are the Cubans.—*Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.*

—— Mr. Foraker says there will be plenty of time to talk about the disposition to be made of the Philippines after the rebellion shall have been crushed. Very true; but then gentleman from Ohio will probably percieve that some people have a little time right now to devote to that phase of the question.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

——Gen. Wheeler said in Philadelphia the other night that war is necessary and "the natural condition of the world." It is one thing to recognize philosophically that there must be war in an unregenerate world, and quiet another to be eager for it when it really may be avoided—as is apt to be the feeling of the professional military man.—*Macon Telegraph, Dem.*

—— Just to think that the beautiful scheme of commercial reciprocity in the Dingley Tariff act has been knocked into smithereens by the report of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations that the President and Senate alone have power to make treaties of any kind with foreign nations! Since the Senate is not likely to ratify any treaties even if the President should negotiate them, reciprocity may be said to have come to a humiliating end.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Why do you girls call Bertie "The Poem?" Why he's just like a poem! He's been rejected at least forty times!—*Life*

— Quizzer—It doesn't cost much to establish a wireless telegraphy plant, does it? Bizzer—Only a small amount for current expenses.—*Ohio State Journal.*

— Too Often the Way.—I understand Bilkins made a great hit on the stage. Somebody has misinformed you. The audience made the hit; Bilkins was the target.

— Tommy—Pop, what is a scale of prices? Tommy's Pop—A scale of prices, my son, is usually about twice as much as the scale of weighing.—*—Philadelphia Press.*

— No Profit in It: "What are you kicking about? She returned all your presents, didn't she?" "Yes, but the expressage amounted to more than the presents were worth!" *Cincinnati Tribune.*

— Blibson "How was Jones yesterday?" Glibson—"He seemed to be laboring under a strange delusion." Blibson—"Indeed! I thought he was playing golf." Glibson — "So did Jones."—*Tit-Bits.*

— "I am surprised at the ease with which my men caught you," said the chief of detectives to the crook. "Didn't you see them coming?" "Yes; but how was I to know they were detectives? They were not disguised."—*Indianapolis News.*

— The busy doctor was hurrying down the street when he was stopped by a man noted for his ability to get "sidewalk" advice. "I am thoroughly worn out and sick and tired. What ought I to take?" he asked. "Take a cab," replied the unfeeling doctor.—*New York Times.*

— "The 202 sermons that were lost by a Virginia railroad, which settled with the reverend owner for $250, have been found, and I'm glad of it." "Why?" "Because we'll know now whether the minister considers them worth $1 24 apiece or not."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— "That boy," remarked old Ceberus, dryly, after the youthful hope and pride had been led off to the spankling department, "has the bump of litigation very strongly developed; he is already vigorously engaged in contesting the parental will."—*Tit Bits.*

— Progress: "Why, I used to know that swell guy. He's Jeff Buckley, and he's a corn doctor—or was when I knew him in St. Louis" "Well, he isn't now. He's Prof. Geoffrey Buccleigh of the College of Chiropody."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "As to my merit," said the young man who was asking the lady's father for her hand, "you will have to take me at my face value." "Well," answered the fond father "you'll have to drop in later in the day. The market quotations on brass are not out yet."—*Baltimore American.*

DUCRO'S
Alimentary
ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial and all kinds of fevers
Agents, E. Fougera & Co., New York

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. J. E. Jordan died at his home in South Clinton on Sunday night, Jan. 26th, of heart dropy, after an illness of about two weeks.

— Duplin *Journal*: Faison has not had a case of smallpox since the war, and none nearer than eight miles during the recent epidemic. The town is now thoroughly vaccinated and the country for a mile around, and our people are losing their anxiety about smallpox.

— Charlotte *News*: A rear end collision occurred on the Seaboard Air Line near Forestville Tuesday morning. An extra freight ran into a regular freight, overturning the caboose and a coach. The caboose caught fire from the stove and Will Craddock, a negro brakeman, was burned up in the car. Another negro brakeman was seriously injured Failure to flag the extra is said to be the cause.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Late Wednesday evening, near Beck station, eight miles north of Mocksville, Miss Mamie Stafford, aged 14, while on her way home from school, was assaulted by Luicoe Gray, a negro, but the outcries of the young lady attracted the attention of near-by citizens who quickly went to her rescue, the negro fleeing with a posse in pursuit. Gray was arrested a few hours later and brought to Mocksville by Deputy Sheriff Crotts and lodged in jail. The young lady is the daughter of Lee Stafford, of this county, and is of splendid family.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: A telegram this afternoon to Mr. Don. Scott, from St. Louis, brings, the sad news that Mr. George D. Bennett is ill with pneumonia and is not expected to live. —— Police Officer Brinson, of Kinston, was here to day with a negro whom he had brought from Wilmington. The negro was wanted for stealing tobacco in Kinston. His name is Ed. Jones, but he had changed his name to Thomas Caine Jones on going Wilmington. He had been stealing tobacco for some time in Kinston, and the officers were on his track when he ran away.

— Durham *Herald*: An attempt to burn the home of Mr. W. B Whitaker, on Duke street, early Tuesday evening was followed by an exciting man-chase which lasted until between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, when the trail of the negro who applied the torch was lost in the vicinity of Hickstown, furnished excitement that was entirely out of the ordinary. It was one of the most dastardly attempts to burn a man's home and his home that was ever made in this county, and the only reason that it was not a success was an accident. The torch had been applied and the flames were leaping upward when the negro was discovered by a neighbor and the chase and final escape ensued.

— Chatham *Record*: Mrs. Levi Haith, of Hadley township, dropped dead in her yard on last Monday while getting ready to do a day's washing. —— It is reported of an economical citizen of Cape Fear township that he recently expected his preacher to spend the night with him, and that he went to a neighboring store and wanted to buy three cents worth of coffee on condition that he might return it if the preacher did not come. —— There is a tradition among the old Dutch farmers of the piedmont portion of this State that the weather on Ash Wednesday indicates whether or not there will be good wheat crop that year. If that day is rainy and bad the wheat crop will be bad, but if that day is bright and fair then there will be a good wheat crop. If there be any truth in this sign then we ought to have a good crop of wheat this year, because yesterday (which was Ash Wednesday) was a beautifully bright day. Up to this time, however, the outlook is very discouraging for both wheat and oats, as the winter thus far has been very unfavorable to these grain crops.

STOVES.

Owing to the mildness of the climate in Portugal heating stoves are rarely used in that country.

Heating and cooking stoves are both used by the upper classes in Greece, but the lower classes still live without using either.

Very few heating and cooking stoves are used in Paraguay. All the houses have brick stoves built in them, so that iron stoves have little or no sale.

Stoves made of tiling are in general use in Austria. They are said to be superior to iron stoves on account of the great economy of fuel possible by their use.

There is in the Mediterranean countries a widespread prejudice against all artificial heat, and consequently not more than one house in six is ever heated during the winter time.

Iron cooking stoves are almost an unknown luxury among the people of South America and the West Indies. They still cook in open fireplaces and by other primitive methods.

The cooking stove, as it is known in the United States, does very little service in France. A few are in use in the country, but in most farmhouses the cooking is done in a large open fireplace. In the cities a furnace is built in the small kitchen.

A Case and Exceptions.

An Irish judge of the old school in a recent summing up at the Four Courts, Dublin, created a great effect. The plaintiff was even more beautiful than her beautiful daughter, who was a witness. "Gentlemen of the jury," his lordship began, "everything in this case seems plain—except Mrs. O'Toole and her charming daughter."—London News.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells, when thousand have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with Kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite and gives Perfect Health. Only 50 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK WOMEN.

SPRINKLING WAGONS.

The Modern Ones a Big Improvement on the Old Style.

The modern sprinkling wagon is very different from the old timer. The chief improvement is in the spray head, which enables the driver to control the flow of water much better than the old style. Thus, whether it is a dirt or a macadam road or a stone paved or asphalted street, there can be supplied from the modern street sprinkler just the amount of water required to lay the dust in it without waste.

The spray head on each side has its own valve rod running to the driver's seat, with a step there for the foot. The driver can operate both heads at once, or he can run only one head. He can shut off one or open either one at pleasure. With this sort of wagon the expert driver leaves behind him dry crosswalks with perfectly defined limits, and when he comes to a carriage or a street car upon which he doesn't want to throw water he shuts off the flow on that side and keeps the other going. Sprinkling wagons are made in various sizes, ranging from 150 gallons to 1,000 gallons capacity. There are 20 sprinkling wagons sold in this country nowadays where there were was one sold only a few years ago. This great increase in their use is due in large measure to sanitary reasons, to the great extension of good roads and to the common desire for comfort.

Sprinkling wagons are used nowadays commonly in many smaller towns and villages where they were never thought of some years ago. And American sprinkling wagons are now found all over the world wherever sprinkling wagons are used.

They are exported to Australia, Cuba, Porto Rico, South America, South Africa and Europe. The modern sprinkling wagon that the traveler chances to see in Paris or Berlin or Hamburg came very likely from the same factory as the one he saw here before he left home going through his own home street.—New York Sun.

BATH OF THE ORANGE.

The Fruit Needs Much Grooming Before It Is Ready For Market.

Fresh from the tree an orange is still very much alive, with the oil cells expanded and the mystery of growth not yet suspended. Cut off from the sap supply, a change takes place. The skin draws closer to the pulp and gives off moisture that would cause sweating if the fruit were packed at once. But first these dust stained travelers must have a bath.

By the bushel, if only this were the land of the good old bushel basket, the newcomers are dumped into a long, narrow tank of water at one end of which is a big wheel with a tire of soft bristles. The wheel revolves so that the lower edge works in connection with another set of brushes in a smaller tank below, and the oranges, after bobbing about in the big tank, pass between the wet brushes and come out bright and clean.

This washer is a neat machine and does away with the more primitive yet picturesque method of hand washing.

At some of the smaller packing houses may still be seen groups of women, sometimes white, sometimes brown skinned, each with a tub of water and brush, scrubbing busily away at the yellow piles that never seem to grow less till the last hour of the day.

After their bath the oranges are spread out in the sun to dry on long, slanting racks. At the lower end they roll off into boxes, to be carried away to the warehouse for their rest.

An orange needs a deal of grooming, it would seem, before it is ready for market. The washing was not enough. There must be a brushing too. And after the days of curing the oranges are fed into a hopper which drops them single file on to a belt that runs between revolving cylindrical brushes, this for a smooth, shiny look.—Los Angeles Herald.

THE YOUNG GAMBLER.

He Had an Even Chance, but Fate Was Against Him.

I remember one handsome young fellow whom I used to meet occasionally on the staircase who captured my youthful fancy. I met him only at midday, as he did not rise till late, and this fact, with a certain scrupulous elegance and neatness in his dress, ought to have made me suspect that he was a gambler. In my inexperience it only invested him with a certain romantic mystery.

One morning as I was going out to my very early breakfast at a cheap Italian cafe on Long wharf I was surprised to find him also descending the staircase. He was scrupulously dressed even at that early hour, but I was struck by the fact that he was all in black, and his slight figure, buttoned to the throat in a tightly fitting frock coat, gave, I fancied, a singular melancholy to his pale southern face.

Nevertheless he greeted me with more than his usual serene cordiality, and I remembered that he looked up with a half puzzled, half amused expression at the rosy morning sky as he walked a few steps with me down the deserted street. I could not help saying that I was astonished to see him up so early, and he admitted that it was a break in his usual habits, but added, with a smiling significance I afterward remembered, that it was "an even chance if he did it again."

As we neared the street corner a man in a buggy drove up impatiently. In spite of the driver's evident haste my handsome acquaintance got in leisurely and, lifting his glossy hat to me with a pleasant smile, was driven away. I have a very lasting recollection of his face and figure as the buggy disappeared down the empty street. I never saw him again. It was not until a week later that I knew that an hour after he left me that morning he was lying dead in a little hollow behind the Mission Dolores, shot through the heart in a duel for which he had arisen so early.—Bret Harte's "Under the Redwoods."

Wonderful Stones.

The brain of the tortoise was supposed to contain a wonderful stone which was efficacious in extinguishing fire and when placed under the tongue would produce prophetic inspiration. Another stone possessing the latter property was to be found in the eye of the hyena. The head of the cat, however, was thought to contain what would undoubtedly have been the most wonderful and most desirable treasure of all could it have only had a real instead of an imaginary existence, for that man who was so fortunate as to possess this precious stone would have all his wishes granted.—Chambers' Journal.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them Only 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Sympathy

Is a good thing for the young husband to give the young wife. But sympathy will not abate one jot of her nervousness or lift her to that plane of sound health where alone the wife and mother can find happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription meets every womanly want and need. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. Its use previous to maternity makes the baby's advent practically painless and gives the mother abundant nutrition for her child. "Favorite Prescription" is a woman's medicine and has no equal as a cure for womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." No other medicine is "just as good" for weak and sick women.

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to say a few words in regard to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "I was tempted to try these medicines after seeing the effect upon my mother. At an early age of married life I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standard		@	7¼
Burlaps	6	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12½	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	9	@	10
Shoulders ℘ ℔	9	@	9½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	9¼	@	9½
Shoulders ℘ ℔	9	@	9¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 35	@	1 35
Second-hand machine	1 35	@	1 35
New New York, each		@	1 35
New City, each		@	1 35
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	22	@	28
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	78½	@	81
Virginia Meal	8¾	@	81
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	1 25	@	1 30
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	11	@	12½
Rio	8	@	11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5½
Yarns. ℘ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	0
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 50	@	3 75
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	6 00	@	7 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	6	@	10
" Extra	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—℘ ℔—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 75	@	4 00
Straight	3 85	@	3 75
First Patent	5 00	@	5 25
GLUE—℘ ℔	8	@	10
GRAIN—℘ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	86	@	88
Mixed Corn	84	@	86
Oats, from store (mixed)	60	@	62½
Oats, Rust Proof	75	@	85
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℘ ℔—			
Green salted	4	@	5
Dry flint	10	@	11
Dry salt	9	@	10
HAY ℘ 100 ℔s			
No 1 Timothy	1 00	@	1 05
Rice Straw		@	60
N C. Crop	75	@	80
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	2¾	@	3
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12½	@	14
Dairy Cream	12	@	13½
Half cream	10	@	12½
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	8½	@	12½
North Carolina	10	@	12½
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 10	@	1 25
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess		@	18 50
Rump		@	18 50
Prime		@	18 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	11	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack, Alum		@	1 25
Liverpool		@	90
American		@	90
On 125 ℘ Sacks	50	@	60
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd	4 90	@	5 40
Standard A	4½	@	5
White Extra C	4½	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4¼	@	4½
C Yellow	4	@	4½
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	2[illegible]
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	20	@	31
Porto Rico, in barrels	20	@	33
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	17	@	27
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 40	@	2 50
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., February 14.

STEAMSHIPS.

Chatburn, (Br) 1,225 tons, Wood, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Snyg, (Nor) 207 tons, Wiig, Heide & Co.

Murcia, (Br) 1,694 tons, Orchard, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Ralph M Hayward, 511 tons, Philpot, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Mary L Crosby, —— tons, Trimm, (in distress).

W R Huntley, (Br) 167 tons, Howard, George Harriss Son & Co.

Jno R Fell, 321 tons, Loveland, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Cora M, 152 tons, Mitchell, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Pennewill, George Harriss Son & Co.

D J Sawyer, 288 tons, Kelly, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Edgar C Ross, 380 tons, Quillin, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Cumberland, 349 tons, Littlejohn, George Harriss, Son & Co.

Nellie W Howlett, 492 tons, Mumford, George Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Alliance, (Nor) 410 tons, Isaksen, Heide & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—356 bales cotton, 22 barrels tar.

W. C. & A. Railroad—348 bales cotton, 87 barrels rosin, 52 barrels tar, 5 barrels crude turpentine.

C. C. Railroad—23 bales cotton.

A. & Y. Railroad—88 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 44 barrels rosin, 15 barrels tar.

Steamer Highlander—1 bale cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 100 barrels rosin, 370 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine.

Schooner Leah—3 casks spirits turpentine, 87 barrels rosin.

Total—816 bales cotton, 17 casks spirits turpentine, 268 barrels rosin, 459 barrels tar, 7 barrels crude turpentine.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.
For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Produce Exchange.]

STAR OFFICE, February 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing No stock.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 12½ per barrel for strained and $1.17½ per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.20 per barrel of 280 pounds.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin nothing doing; tar steady at $1.15; crude turpentine quiet at $1 30 @2.30.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	17
Rosin	268
Tar	459
Crude turpentine	7

Receipts same day last year—63 casks spirits turpentine, 300 barrels rosin, 147 barrels tar, 50 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 8¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅜	cts	℔
Good ordinary	7¼	"	"
Low middling	7¾	"	"
Middling	8⅜	"	"
Good middling	8 7-16	"	"

Same day last year, market firm at 9¼c for middling.

Receipts—816 bales; same day last year, 136.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70c; extra prime, 75c; fancy, 80c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish, 70@75c.

CORN—Firm, 85@87½c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 14@15c per pound; shoulders, 12½@13c; sides, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Firm at 20c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Dull. Grown, 20@25c; springs, 10@18c.

TURKEYS—Dressed firm at 12@14c; live, 9@10c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 26c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound

SWEET POTATOES—Firm at 60@65c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Money on call was quoted steady at 2¼@2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼ for demand and at 484⅝ for sixty days. Posted rates were 485½ and 488. Commercial bills 483¼@484¼. Bar silver 55¼. Mexican dollars 43⅜. Government bonds steady. State bonds were inactive. Railroad bonds were irregular. U. S. refunding 2's, registered. 108¼; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 108¼; U. S. 3's, registered, 108¼; do. coupon, 108¼; U. S. 4's, new registered, 139¼; do. coupon 139½; U. S. 4's, old registered, 112; do. coupon, 112; U. S. 5's registered, 106; do. coupon, 106; Southern Railway, 5's, 120⅜ Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 105⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio 46¼; Manhattan L 131⅝; New York Central 164¼; Reading 58⅝; do. 1st preferred 83¼; do. 2nd preferred 67⅝; St Paul 165⅞; do. pref'd, 191; Southern R'way 33¼; do. pref'd 95⅞; Amalgamated Copper 69; Am'n Tobacco —; People's Gas 101¼; Sugar 127; Tennessee Coal and Iron 65; U. S. Leather 11¼; do. pref'd, 81; Western Union 91; U. S. Steel 44½; do. preferred 94¼; Mexican National 16⅝; American Locomotive 31¾; do. preferred 92¼; Standard Oil—no report. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., 61; do. preferred, 122.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 24¾ asked; do. preferred, 47@47¼; do 4s 84¾@85.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb 13.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Spirits turpentine unchanged. Rosin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42c; receipts 429 casks; sales 339 casks; exports 59 casks Rosin firm; receipts 3,004 barrels; sales 193 barrels; exports 835 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1 27½; E, $1 32½; F, $1 37½; G, $1 45; H, $1 50; I, $1 75; K, $2 35; M, $2 75; N, $3 25; W G, $3 60; W W, $3 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The cotton market opened steady, with October one point lower and other months three to five points higher, an indifferent response to firm Liverpool cables and very bullish spot cotton reports from every portion of the belt. Moreover, soon after the call, active profit-taking set in and bear selling became popular under free port receipts and fear that the market was over long. Liverpool quickly eased off under the New York action, being very sensitive to bearish news of any character. Private cables, however, stated that spinning interests and the market leaders in Europe were strong, bullish, and free buyers on every slight decline. Throughout the first hour selling for both accounts was very active and weak holders seemed to practically withdraw from the market. The wave of liquidation forced May off to 8 40 and July to 8 41, around which prices strong new buying came to light and bull leaders stepped in to support the entire list. A large estimate for to-morrow's Houston receipts for a time checked any material improvement, but reports that Southern spot markets were up 1/16c after yesterday's advance of 1/8c, making 3/16c in 48 hours, spurred shorts to cover. A rumor that print cloths were up 1/8c and predictions for a big loss in interior stocks this week, greatly helped to support the market. Soon after the noon hour March shorts began to show great uneasiness, later being completely routed by sensational rumors to the effect that parties who were long of that option controlled the New York stock and intended demanding the cotton due them on delivery day. Before the close this option jumped to 8 60 or to a premium of six points over the next highest option; whereas, but a short time ago several months were holding a better position than March. The surprising strength of that month stimulated covering in the rest of the list and encouraged new buying through commission houses. Trading throughout the late session was very active, overtopping anything of recent times. Conservative estimates placed the day's business at 500,000 bales The close was firm, with prices at about top, an advance of five to fourteen points on present crop months and one to two points on next crop options.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Cotton steady at 8⅞c; net receipts 771 bales; gross receipts 3,540 bales; stock 117,347 bales.

Spot cotton market closed steady and 1-16c higher; middling uplands 8⅞c; middling gulf 9c; sales 100 bales.

Cotton futures market closed firm: February 8 54, March 8.59, April 8 55, May 8.52, June 8 53 July 8 53, August 8 34, September 7 99, October 7 90.

Total to-day—Net receipts 24,163 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,421 bales; exports to France 124 bales; exports to the Continent 4,392 bales; stock 321,690 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 134 757 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,421 bales; exports to France 17 074 bales; exports to the Continent 59 945 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 6,115,035 bales; exports to Great Britain 2 345 087 bales; exports to France 587,873 bales; exports to the Continent 1,565,857 bales

Feb. 13 —Galveston, firm at 8⅝c, net receipts 3,706 bales; Norfolk, steady at 8¾c, net receipts 1 616 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8⅞, net receipts — bales; Boston, holiday, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, firm at 8⅜c, net receipts 816 bales Philadelphia, firm at 9c. net receipts 303 bales; Savannah, steady at 8 3-16c, net receipts 2,872 bales. New Orleans, firm at 8 3 16c, net receipts 8 941 bales; Mobile, firm at 8 1-16c, net receipts 92 bales; Memphis, firm at 8 1 16c, net receipts 254 bales; Augusta, steady at 8¾c, net receipts 767 bales; Charleston, firm at 8⅜c, net receipts 580 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Flour market was very firm at old prices Rye flour steady; fair to good $4 35@4 40. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red 88⅜c. Options—Except for a brief action for the opening, wheat was firm and higher all day on light offerings, a fair demand from shorts, higher cables, light receipts and export rumors. The market finally closed firm and ⅝c net higher. Sales: March closed 84⅛c; May closed 84⅜c; July closed 84⅛c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 68⅜c. Options—After a sharp opening break, due to West selling and large offers for provision interests, corn rallied and turned very strong with wheat, holding so all the afternoon and closing firm at ⅜c net advance. Sales included; May closed 67⅜c; July closed 66⅜c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2, 49c Trade in oats was in fair volume, reflecting general firmness with other markets. Rice steady. Pork dull. Lard steady; Western steam $9 70@9 72½; refined lard steady; continent $9 85; South American $10 65; compound 7⅜@8. Cheese firm; State full cream, small early made fancy colored 11¾@12c; white 11⅜c; large early made colored 10⅜c; white 10⅜c. Butter quoted firm; creamery 21@29c; State dairy 16@27c. Eggs were firm; State and Pennsylvania 29½@38c; Southern mark 28¾@29c. Potatoes were quiet; New York, fair to prime, sack, $2 00@2 25; Jersey sweets, barrel, $3 00@4 00. Cabbage firm; Long Island Flat Dutch, per 100, $2 00@4 00. Peanuts dull; fancy hand picked 4¼@4¾c; other domestic 2¾@4c. Freights to Liverpool—Cotton by steam 12½c. Coffee—Spot Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 5⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova 8@12 Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝c; refined steady. Cotton seed oil was weak and lower, owing to dullness and the depression in lard products: Prime crude, f. o. b. mills 33@34c; prime summer yellow 41@41½c; off summer yellow 40½@41c; prime white 43½@44½c; prime winter yellow 44@45c; prime meal $28 00, nominal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Following a rather colorless opening wheat to-day became fairly active and firm on reports of a continental demand and alleged depletion of country stocks. The rest of the grain list profited sympathetically. May wheat closed ¼@⅜c higher; May corn and May oats ⅛c higher each. Provisions closed steady 5c under Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Feb 13.—Cash prices: Flour dull, steady Wheat—No 2 spring —; No. 3 spring 73@76c; No. 2 red 85@86¾c. Corn—No 2 61¼c; do. yellow —c Oats—No. 2 43¾@44c; No 2 white 45½c; No. 3 white 44@46c. Mess pork, per barrel $15 65@15 70. Lard, per 100 lbs. $9 30@9 32½. Short rib sides, loose, $8 35@8 55 Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $7 00@7 25. Short clear sides boxed, $8 75@8 85 Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 31.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No 2 February 76½, 76¼, 76¼, 76⅛c; May 78¼, 78¼@77¾, 77¾@78 78⅛@78⅜c; July 78¼, 79, 78⅛, 78⅞@79c. Corn—No 2 May 61⅝@62, 62¼, 61⅝, 62¼, 61¼@62⅛c; July 61¼@61⅞, 62¼, 61⅜ 62⅛c; September 60¾@60⅞, 61⅛@61¼ 60⅞, 61c. Oats—May 43 43⅜, 42⅞, 43⅜c; July 37, 37⅜, 36¾, 67⅜c; September 31½, 32½, 31⅜, 32@32⅛c. Mess pork, per bbl—May $15 95, 15 95, 15 87½, 15 95; July $16 00, 16 00, 15 97½ 16 00 Lard, per 100 lbs—May $9 47½, 9 47, 9 45, 9 47½; July $9 60, 9 62½, 9 55, 9 57½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $8 55, 8 57½, 8 52½, 8 52½; July $8 65, 8 65, 8 62½, 8 62½.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13 —Cotton: Spot, limited demand; prices steady; American middling 4 11-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6 400 bales American. Receipts 28,400 bales, all American.

Futures opened steady and closed barely steady; American middling (g. o. c.) February 4 37-64@4 38-64d buyer; February and March 4 36-64@4 37-64d buyer; March and April 4 36-64@4 37-64d buyer; April and May 4 37-64d seller; May and June 4 37-64d buyer; June and July 4 37-64@4 38-64d seller; July and August 4 37-64@4 38-64d seller; August and September 4 33-64d buyer; September and October 4 24-64d seller; October and November 4 21-64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Highlander, Bradshaw, Fayetteville, T D Love.

Standard Oil barge No. 58, New York, Standard Oil Company.

Norwegian steamship Snyg, 207 tons, Wiig, Charleston, Heide & Co.

British steamship Chatburn, 1,225 tons, Wood, Charleston, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

CLEARED.

Swedish barque Anders, Gumundsen, London, Heide & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

LONDON—Swd barque Anders, 4 342 barrels rosin, valued at $5 887; 500 barrels tar, valued at $875; cargo by Peterson, Downing & Co; vessel by Heide & Co.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FOR RENT,
Dwellings, Stores, Offices, &c.
au 22 tf D. O'CONNOR.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



WHERE IS THE BOY WHO JUMPED OFF THE SEESAW?

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THE BEST QUALITY AND THE CLEANEST COAL ON THE MARKET. FIRST CLASS

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nov 24 tf

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THIS WEEK OF THE

Johnson Dry Goods Stock

NOW GOING ON AT REHDER'S.

Many of the prices are marked still lower than at the store on Front street. Read circulars for some of the prices.

Car fare paid on purchases of $3 and upward. feb 9 tf



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$4.00.

Patent Vici Shoes,

HIGH OR LOW CUTS.

New lot just received.

SOLOMON'S SHOE STORE.

feb 9 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, Pres. JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, Vice Pres.

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Organized 1892. Capital $125,000.

Deposits $1,500,000. Resources $2,000,000.

Paid to Stockholders in Dividends $135,000.

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ANDREW MORELAND, Cashier.

J W YATES, Ass't Cashier. feb 4 tf

THE 1831

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Mention this paper. aug su we ap

THE BLEEDING CURE.

A RELIC OF THE MEDICAL METHODS OF A CENTURY AGO.

The Barbarous Practice of "Cupping" Suffering Humanity Still Has Its Adherents—The Operation a Somewhat Delicate One.

One hundred years ago the sovereign balm for every ill, from fainting to fever, was bleeding. The wonder is that a human race was left to admit the folly of the practice. It was the correct method of the day, recommended and employed by the best physicians of the time. The surgeon who attended George Washington in his last illness first set about bleeding his august patient. The story is that he took several cups of blood from the vigorous arm of Washington and then diagnosed the case. Washington died. Some say that if he had not been bled he probably would have lived.

The cry comes, But that was a century ago! In sharp contrast stands the wonderful advances made by modern surgery. Thankfully it may be said that such is the truth. But sometimes customs die hard, and today the doctrine of "cupping" has devotees as faithful as those who gave up their life sustaining fluid in Washington's time. This is a startling statement. The writer would have been skeptical if he had not learned its truth himself.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this grewsome form of treatment was the work of the barber. That guild has maintained its prerogative into the twentieth century. In a certain little side street in New York, crushed between two towering brick buildings, stands a timid story and a half frame house. The suggestive striped pole which emblazons the art of the dweller within juts over the walk. In the window hangs a sign bearing the word "Cupping." If today were set back to 1700, the pole alone would tell the story. Times, they say, have changed, and so the sign.

The barber is a German. He was much surprised at the question asked. Everybody knew that cupping was a necessity, especially in the spring, he said. Sometimes, he added, he was so busy that little time remained for his shaving and hair cutting of customers.

"Ach, yes," said the barber, "it keeps me a busy man. How strange you say that you thought it no longer was practiced. People come here morning, noon and night every day, but mostly do they come here in the spring and fall. It is then that the blood needs drawing off. If you have a pain in your head, you come to me. I take my little cup, burn the air in it out, push down my little knives just behind your ear on the neck, and when the cup is full I take it away. If your headache is not better yet, I take another cup, so be it that the bleeding stop not, upon the other side. Maybe your back pains; I cut you a little on the side. Your arm pains; I draw the blood from your wrist."

The barber bared his arm. The skin was crossed with tiny, pale nicks, like those one sees on the wrist of a morphine victim.

"Twelve is the number of cups I draw at one sitting," the barber said. "It is a bad pain that will not be gone then. If you come again the next day with the pain, I draw off more until the ache has disappeared completely."

The cups look like sherry glasses with the stems removed. The knife, or lancet, is arranged like a name stamp. Pressure on a spring plunger drives the little blades, which are arranged in pairs or triplets, into the skin. It is here that the skill of the operator comes into play. When the incisions are made in the neck too violent, a tap on the plunger might mean the severing or wounding of an artery. Pressure too light would not let the blood flow fast enough. The barber must have a trained touch.

Upon the condition of the cup much depends. The air is exhausted by means of a tiny alcohol flame. This makes a vacuum. The cup is pressed on lightly, but firmly. The blood rushes under the skin beneath its rim; then, like a flash, the little knives are pushed down, and the bleeding begins. The operator never takes more than 12 cups at one sitting. That would mean perhaps a half pint of blood.

This system of bleeding for human ailments harks back to the earliest times. All through the middle ages it was the healing balm for the sufferings of mankind. The ancients firmly believed that the loss of blood in this manner drew from their systems the "noxious humors" which afflicted them. The advent of the modern school of medicine and surgery did away with the process as a universal therapeutic measure. It was not until the nineteenth century was nearly half completed, however, that physicians abandoned it as a practice.—New York Tribune.

How Piccadilly Was Named.

It's curious how the names of towns and streets come from something that has been the fashion of the day. Who knows where the word "Piccadilly" originated from, the name of that wonderful street of which it is written that "some make love and some make poetry in Piccadilly?" The street was built by a tailor named Higgins, whose fortune was made in a kind of collar called Piccadel or Pickadill or Piccadilley, which was worn by all the beaus of the day. Of course it is not meant that the street as it stands today was built by him, but he erected a few houses to which he gave the name the street now bears.

A Thoroughbred.

Don't be a thoroughbred. A thoroughbred is well enough in cattle and hogs, but very disgusting among men, for the reason that among men a thoroughbred means a man who devotes too much time to having fun, to being a good fellow. Make a specialty of reliability, industry, fairness. Make your specialty a worthy one. Instead of seeing how late you can stay out at night go to bed at regular hours. Sleep will do you more good than a good time. There is no better man than the good citizen, the good husband, the good father, the good son. A thoroughbred is never noted in these directions. —Atchison Globe.

Made a Bad Matter Worse.

The honeymoon was over, and they were comfortably settled in their snug little home. The husband, returning from business, was grieved to find his little wife crying bitterly.

"Oh, George," she sobbed, "a dreadful thing has happened! I had made you a beautiful pie all by myself, and Fido went and ate it."

"Well, never mind, my dear," he said cheerfully. "We can easily afford another dog."—Exchange.

Lost Opportunity.

"And you didn't hear of it?" inquired Mrs. Gabble.

"Not one word."

"Why, I've known it for a week, so I supposed everybody heard of it."—Philadelphia Times.

For Asthma use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

IN A FRONTIER SALOON.

The Youth Was Not So Much of a "Tenderfoot" as He Seemed.

A stripling of effeminate rosiness and neat attire sat in the corner of a frontier saloon, modest, silent and as far out of the way as he could get. He had stepped from the train, and he was waiting for the stage. It was starched linen that he wore. The city showed quite plainly in his hat, and it is still in dispute whether any down was visible upon his lip. But he was old enough to be smoking a cigar with all the appearance of habit. The cigar also was not a native of the town. In fact, the young man made no purchase upon entering the saloon. Nevertheless the proprietor could scarcely complain of him. The stranger had asked if he might wait there for the stage and had thanked the proprietor for his permission.

Then he had sought his quiet corner and lighted his cigar.

A citizen walked out of the back room and up to the bar. He had left a faro game, and the proprietor was friendly with him, but respectful—that sort of respect which is flavored delicately with just enough familiarity to bring it out. It is probable that the citizen had had more drinks than the one he now took. It is also likely that faro had not gone as well with him this morning as he considered his due. His dissatisfied eye fell upon the rosy youth and his cigar, and he took the glass from his lips and held it, considering the stranger.

At length, without removing his eyes, he inquired, "What Christmas tree did that drop off?"

The proprietor hastened to take this view. "Its express tag has fluttered away, I guess," he whispered jocosely.

The citizen remembered his whisky, swallowed it, set the glass gently down, gently drew his six shooter and shot the cigar to smash out of the young man's mouth.

Now, I do not at all know what I should have done in the young man's place. Something sensible, I hope. What the youth did I know I should not have done. You will see that his behavior was out of the common. He stooped down, picked up his cigar, found it ruined, put it in the spittoon, got a fresh one out of his pocket, found a match in his waistcoat, slid it along the seat of his nice breeches, lighted the new cigar and settled himself once more in his chair without a word of protest or an attempt at resentment. The proprietor saw him do it all and told about it afterward.

The citizen took the second cigar like the first. Perhaps he went a trifle nearer the youth's lips.

What were the card players in the back room doing at all this noise? They all lay flat on the floor, like the well trained, indigenous people that they were, minding their own business. For there was no rear exit.

The youth felt in his waistcoat pocket, but brought no match from it. So he rose, with still another fresh cigar in his hand, and walked to the bar.

"I'll have to ask you for a match," he said to the proprietor, who at once accommodated him.

Once again he slid the match beneath his coattails and, bringing up his own six shooter, shot the citizen as instantly dead as that can be done.—Owen Wister in Everybody's Magazine.

CURIOUS CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Burdens Imposed Upon Children by the Caprice of Parents.

One of the most curious names ever bestowed upon a girl is Airs and Graces, her name being registered at Somerset House, London, in 1808, when she was baptised. Her sister's name is equally unusual—Nun Nicer. When Airs and Graces and Nun Nicer arrive at the age of matrimony, at least one of them should marry a youth whose Christian name compares favorably—for example, Acts of the Apostles.

This is a name found on an English parish register: Actsapostle, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Pegden, was baptized Aug. 2, 1795. Again this name figures in records in 1833, when Acts of the Apostles, son of Richard and Phebe Kennett, was baptized. This name, curious as it is, is preferable to What and Dum Spiro Spero, names with which children have been handicapped.

It was a patriotic American who bestowed upon his young hopeful the name of Declaration of Independence. A most warlike name is Robert Alma Balaklava Inkerman Sevastopol Delhi Dugdale, who is an English innkeeper's son. A similar name is Richard Cœur de Lion Tyler Walter Hill.

About 100 years ago a snowstorm in western Pennsylvania set in about the 1st of March, and there were many weeks of sleighing, traditional for years for the length of time it lasted. What did a Mr. Smith do, who happened to have a boy born about this time, but name him Seven Weeks Sleighing in March. He usually went by the name of Weeks. His initials were all written out—S. W. S. I. M. Smith.

Parents of large families need no assurance that the advent of another child is not always as welcome in fact as in theory, but it is scarcely kind to make the child bear a token of disapproval all its life. It must be rather unpleasant to go through life, for example, as Not Wanted James, What Another, Only Fancy William Brown or even as Last of 'Em Harper or Still Another Hewitt. And yet these are all names which the caprice of parents has imposed on innocent children.

An American lady spending some time in Devonshire, England, met at an afternoon tea Mr. Pine Coffin, Mr. Death (pronounced Death) and Miss Graves.

Paying the Landlord.

The proprietor of one of the new apartment houses near Fifth avenue has paid a rather heavy penalty for having a cartoonist as one of his tenants. The artist wanted some changes made in the decoration of his apartment, and the proprietor declined to make them. The proprietor's features are pronounced, and he wears long, flowing side whiskers. His face, distorted to suit the cartoonist's fancy, has appeared nearly every week in one of the comic papers. Sometimes the proprietor figures as the villain and again as the countryman who is bunkoed every week in the pages of this publication. The cartoonist lets the whiskers grow from week to week; then, just as his victim imagines that they will grow so long that his friend will not recognize him, the artist trims the whiskers down again. The proprietor of the apartment house has concluded that the only way in which he can get even with the cartoonist is to put in a bill for services as model.—New York Sun.

Disheartening.

Even the clergyman, noble and inspiring as his vocation is, has now and then his bad moments.

"Oh, sir," said a poor woman to a Scotch minister, who was by no means a popular preacher, "well do I like the day when you give us the sermon."

"Indeed?" said the minister, flushing with pleasure. "I wish there were more like you, my good woman. It is seldom I hear such words from any one."

"Maybe their hearing's stronger than mine, sir," said the woman promptly, "but when you preach I can always get a good seat."—Youth's Companion.

Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider, of Crittenden, Ky., "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50 cents and $1 00. Trial bottles free, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

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jan 19 tf

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jan 19 tf

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feb 4 tf

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Don't have much use for stoves. A fire in the middle of a snow hut, with an infinitesimal hole for a chimney, is good enough for them. But such an arrangement wouldn't be considered "just the thing" in this latitude. Here people need stoves and we keep them for sale—Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Stoves, Small Bedroom Stoves, and many odd sorts. The prices are adapted to persons with non-millionairish purses, too.

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dec 8 tf

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Schedule in Effect Dec. 1st, 1901.

TRAIN 39 Leaves Wilmington at 2:05 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:30 P. M., Pembroke 5:45 P. M., Maxton 6:15 P. M., Hamlet 7:15 P. M., Charlotte 10:30 P. M.

TRAIN 40 Leaves Charlotte 3:00 A. M., Hamlet at 7:20 A. M., arrives Maxton 8:52 A. M., Pembroke 9:30 A. M., Lumberton 9:54 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

WESTBOUND FROM HAMLET.

Hamlet	10 35 p m	6 25 a m
Ar Monroe	12 11 a m	8 00 a m
Ar Charlotte	....	9 25 a m
Ar Chester	1 25 a m	9 45 a m
Ar Greenwood	3 43 a m	12 59 p m
Ar Athens	5 15 a m	2 19 p m
Ar Atlanta	8 50 a m	4 55 p m

Close connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points in Texas, Mexico and California; also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Western and Northwestern points.

SOUTHBOUND FROM HAMLET.

Lv Hamlet	10 35 p m	6 40 a m
Ar Columbia	1 05 a m	9 40 a m
Ar Savannah	4 40 a m	12 05 p m
Ar Jacksonville	9 05 a m	8 50 p m
Ar Tampa	8 40 p m	8 00 a m

NORTHBOUND FROM HAMLET.

Lv Hamlet	11 00 p m	7 40 a m	
Ar Raleigh	1 00 a m	10 40 a m	11 00 a m
Ar Norfolk	3 50 a m	11 05 p m	
Ar Portsmouth	7 15 a m	5 25 p m	
Ar Norfolk			
Lv Hamlet	10 40 p m	7 35 a m	7 40 a m
Ar Raleigh	1 10 a m	10 15 a m	11 00 a m
Ar Norlina	3 30 a m	11 55 a m	1 05 p m
Ar Petersburg	5 54 a m	2 26 p m	4 45 p m
Ar Richmond	6 55 a m	3 00 p m	5 45 p m
Ar Washington	10 10 a m	6 35 p m	9 30 p m
Ar Baltimore	11 05 a m	11 25 p m	11 15 p m
Ar New York	4 15 p m	6 30 a m	6 00 a m

Train 40 leaving Hamlet at 8.10 a. m. takes passengers from train 31, leaving New York at 1.00 p. m.; Baltimore at 5.40 p. m.; Washington 7.40 p. m.; Richmond 10 40 p. m.; Portsmouth 5.00 p. m.; Norfolk 8 30 p. m.; Raleigh 3.35 a. m. arriving at Hamlet at 6.35 a. m. From train 39, leaving Atlanta 8 00 p. m.; Athens 11.22 p. m.; Chester 4.00 a. m.; Charlotte 5.00 a. m.; Monroe 5.40 a. m.; arriving Hamlet 7.00 a. m.

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JAS. M. BARR, 1st Vice Pres't and Gen'l Man.

dec 7 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 16.



To Take Effect Sunday, Oct. 21, 1900, at 12.01 A. M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
No. 8 Pass'g'r Trains			No. 4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	4 40	Goldsboro	11 05	.....
.....	4 50	Elmston	10 10	.....
5 40	5 50	Newbern	8 17	9 05
7 05	7 07	Morehead City	7 00	7 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.25 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 8 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 5.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 5.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

oct 23 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

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jan 21 tf

WILMINGTON SEACOAST R. R.

On and after Monday, September 23rd, 1901 the schedule on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will be as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville.
2 30 P. M.	8 15 A. M.
6 30 P. M.	5 15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville.
2 30 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
6 30 P. M.	

Freight must be prepaid and will be carried on the 2.30 P. M. train only.

R. G. GRANT, Superintendent.

sep 22 tf

Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co



Schedule in Effect Dec. 23, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND:

DAILY 9.20 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.43 A. M., Warsaw 11.51 A. M., Goldsboro 12.32 P. M., Wilson 1.15 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.21 P. M., Weldon 4.55 P. M., Petersburg 5.46 P. M., Richmond 7.45 P. M., Norfolk 5.5 P. M., Washington 11.40 P. M., Baltimore 1.23 A. M., Philadelphia 4.05 A. M., New York 7.15 A. M., †Boston 3.0 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.3 P. M., Warsaw 8.40 P. M., Goldsboro 9.37 P. M., Wilson 10.30 P. M., †Tarboro 9.34 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.33 P. M., Weldon 1.37 A. M., †Norfolk 1.00 P. M., Petersburg 3.1 A. M., Richmond 3.57 A. M., Washington 7.39 A. M., Baltimore 9.00 A. M., Philadelphia 11.12 A. M., New York 1.43 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 52—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.10 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY except Sunday 6.00 A. M. — No. 51—Due Lake Waccamaw 7.10 A. M., Chadbourn 7.41 A. M., Marion 8.45 A. M., Florence 9.35 A. M., Lanes 11.20 A. M., Charleston 1.10 P. M.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 53—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.50 P. M., Chadbourn 5.30 P. M., Marion 6.40 P. M., Florence 7.25 P. M., Sumter 9.15 P. M., Columbia 10.40 P. M., Denmark 3.14 A. M., Augusta 6.10 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 10.05 P. M., Charleston 11.15 P. M., Savannah 3.00 A. M., Jacksonville 8.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.50 A. M., Tampa 10.00 P. M.

WEST BOUND.

DAILY 9.10 A. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Due Fayetteville 12.02 P. M., leaves Fayetteville 12.40 P. M., arrives Sanford 1.40 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 10.10 A. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 7.00 night, New York 9.35 A. M., Philadelphia 12.03 P. M., Baltimore 3.16 P. M., Washington 4.45 P. M., Richmond 7.33 P. M., Petersburg 7 59 P. M., **Norfolk 4.00 P. M., Weldon 9.55 P. M., **Tarboro 7.26 P. M., Rocky Mount 8.45 A. M. Leave Wilson 9.06 A. M., Goldsboro 9.51 A. M., Warsaw 9.21 A. M., Magnolia 9.37 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 63—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.00 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY except Sunday 7.00 P. M. — No. 50—Leave Charleston 4.00 P. M., Lanes 6.06 P. M., Florence 6.15 P. M., Sunday Marion 8.54 P. M., Chadbourn 9.53 P. M., 11.30 P. M. Lake Waccamaw 10.21 P. M.

DAILY 7.40 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.40 A. M., Sanford 3.10 P. M., Jacksonville 6.30 P. M., Savannah 1.30 A. M., Charleston 6.45 A. M., Atlanta 7.30 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.20 P. M., Denmark 4.25 P. M., Columbia 8.25 A. M., Sumter 8.02 P. M., Florence 10.10 A. M., Marion 10.52 A. M., Chadbourn 11.58 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.29 A. M.

EAST BOUND.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 52—Passenger—Leave Sanford 3.30 P. M., arrive Fayetteville 4.30 P. M., leave Fayetteville 4.32 P. M.

Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8.10 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Red Springs 9.32 A. M., Parkton 10.05 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 10.50 A. M. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4.40 P. M., Hope Mills 5.00 P. M., Red Springs 5.43 P. M., Maxton 6.16 P. M., arrives Bennettsville 7.10 P. M.

Connections at Fayetteville with No. 75, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train between Rocky Mount and Richmond leaves Rocky Mount 7.15 A. M., arrive Weldon 9.17 A. M., arrive Petersburg 10 18 A. M., arrives Richmond 11.10 A. M.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.15 P. M., Halifax 5.29 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 4.10 P. M., Greenville 5.47 P. M., Kinston 6.45 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.30 A. M., Greenville 8.30 A. M., arriving Halifax at 11.05 A. M., Weldon 11.30 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 3.00 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.; arrive Parmele 5.55 A. M. and 4.10 P. M., returning leaves Parmele 11.10 A. M. and 5.22 P. M.; arrives Washington 12 30 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. Daily except Sunday

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 4.30 P. M.; Sunday, 4.35 P. M.; arrives Plymouth 6.35 P. M. and 6.30 P. M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7 30 A. M. and Sunday 9.00 A. M.; arrive Tarboro 9 55 A. M. and 11.00 A. M.

Trains leave Goldsboro daily except Sunday 5.00 A. M., arriving Smithfield 6.10 A. M. Returning leaves Smithfield 7.00 A. M., arrives at Goldsboro 8.25 A. M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 9.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M.; arrives Nashville 10.30 A. M., 4.33 P. M., Spring Hope 11.05 A. M., 4.45 P. M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 11.30 A. M., 5.15 P. M., Nashville 11.45 A. M., 5.45 P. M., arrives at Rocky Mount 12.10 A. M. 6.20 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, daily, except Sunday, 11.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Returning, leaves Clinton 6.45 A. M. and 8.50 P. M.

Train leaves Pee Dee 10.13 A. M., arrive Latta 10.46 A. M., Dillon 10.58 A. M., Rowland 11.15 A. M. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.10 P. M.; arrives Dillon 6.32 P. M. Latta 6.44 P. M. Pee Dee 7.06 P. M., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Chadbourn 12.01 P. M.; arrive Conway 2.20 P. M.; returning leave Conway 2.55 P. M. arrive Chadbourn 5.30 P. M. leave Chadbourn 5.35 P. M.; arrive Elrod 8.10 A. M., returning leave Elrod 8.40 A. M., arrive Chadbourn 11.25 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Sumter 6.30 P. M., Manning 6.56 P. M.; arrive Lane's 7.40 P. M.; leave Lane's 8.30 A. M., Manning 9.00 A. M.; arrive Sumter 9.49 A. M. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 8.40 A. M., †7.00 P. M.; arrive Georgetown 10 A. M., †8.20 P. M.; leave Georgetown 6.30 A. M.; †4.15 P. M.; arrive Lane's 8.00 A. M.; †5.35 P. M.

Trains leave Florence daily except Sunday at 10.05 A. M.; arrive Darlington 10.30 A. M., Hartsville 9.53 P. M., Cheraw 11.45 A. M., Wadesboro 12.30 P. M.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 3.00 P. M.; arrive Darlington 5.25 P. M., Bennettsville 9.22 P. M., Gibson 10.30 P. M. Leave Florence Sunday only 10.15 A. M., arrive Darlington 10.30 A. M.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6.05 A. M. Bennettsville 7.05 A. M.; arrive Darlington 8.15 A. M. Leave Darlington 9.50 A. M.; arrive Florence 9.15 A. M. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 4.10 P. M., Cheraw 5.15 P. M., Hartsville 7.25 A. M., Darlington 6.29 P. M.; arrive Florence 7.00 P. M. Leave Darlington 8.50 A. M. arrive Florence 9.15 A. M.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 1.59 P. M., 11.10 P. M., arrive Selma 3.45 P. M., 11.59 P. M., Smithfield 5.05 P. M., Dunn 5.40 P. M., Fayetteville 6.35 P. M., 1.10 A. M., Rowland 6.10 P. M. returning leave Rowland 11.15 A. M., Fayetteville 12.25 P. M., 10.07 P. M., Dunn 1.04 P. M., Smithfield 2.09 P. M. Selma 2.10 P. M., 11.05 P. M., arrive Wilson 3.57 P. M., 12.07 A. M.

Trains leave Sumter 4.28 A. M., Creston 5.17 A. M., arrive Denmark 6.14 A. M. Returning leave Denmark 4.25 P. M., Creston 5.26 P. M. Sumter 6.19 P. M. Daily.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
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dec 22 tf

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ONEIDA..... Saturday, Feb. 15

From Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA..... Saturday, Feb. 8
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, Feb. 15

From Wilmington for Georgetown.

ONEIDA..... Tuesday, Feb. 4
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, Feb. 11

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feb 2 tf

The Morning Star.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14.

OFFICERS' BATTLE WITH KENTUCKY DESPERADOES

Nine Men Known to Have Been Killed in the Fight Near Middlesboro—Outlaws Still Defiant.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MIDDLESBORO, KY., Feb. 13.—Although the scene of the fight yesterday between the sheriff's posse and Lee Turner's men is less than four miles from this city, it is still impossible to ascertain the exact casualties on the Turner side. It is known that nine men, all told, are dead, but it is not yet known definitely how many men were in the log cabin when the officers made the attack and burned it, and it may be that several were killed or wounded and were consumed in the flames. Those who escaped into the Cumberland mountains are still defiant. The dead are: Deputy Sheriff Charles Cecil, posseman John Doyle and the following mountaineers: Charles Dye, negro; Marsh Wilson, Perry Watson, Frank Johnson, bar tender; Mike Welch, Jim Prado and Joe Pepper.

There are reports of wounded Turner men being cared for in the mountains. Numerous murders have for years been reported as having been committed in and about the noted log house, which was surrounded by a barricade forty feet high and there are general expressions of satisfaction over its destruction.

Cause of the Outbreak.

A month ago some mules owned by Turner were levied upon because of a debt due Giles Colson. A week ago Turner with a body guard went to Virginia where the mules had been taken and regained them. While escaping, Boore McCreary, one of Turner's aids, was mortally wounded Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Thompson, of Bell county, swore in a posse of fifty citizens of Middlesboro to arrest Turner and the men implicated in the Virginia raid. Turner heard of this and gathered the mountaineers into his fortress for the defence. When the posse arrived a demand for surrender was refused and firing began at once. Deputy Sheriff Cecil was killed in front of Turner's gate, John Doyle, a member of the posse, endeavored to secure the body and was shot dead.

Enraged by this the posse set fire to the wooden fortress. The flames spread rapidly and a steady stream of bullets was poured into the barricade, resulting in the known deaths of seven other men. Finally a number of Turner's men fled to the mountains.

More Trouble Ahead.

Trouble is expected, however, before any arrests are made on the charge of murdering Cecil or Doyle. Lee Turner, with his brother, "the General," and a large force are patrolling the district around the ruins of the "Quarter house" to day and will allow no one from Middlesboro to pass to the Mingo mines or elsewhere. Meantime the officers are reticent as to their next move.

Lee Turner is now at the mines. He intends to rebuild his saloon and fort, and says he will remain if he has to keep a standing army of five hundred mountaineers within his palisades.

All is quiet to-night and it is believed that for the present the trouble is over. Bones were found in the ruins of the saloon, but it is believed that they are not human. Many, however, are of opinion that if the exact number of deaths were known ten would hardly cover it. A man named Russell is said to be missing.

COOK COUOTY DEMOCRACY.

A Day of Marching, Feasting and Oratory in Atlanta, Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 13.—The Cook County Democracy, after a day of marching, feasting and oratory, returned to their special train late last night and will leave early in the morning for Chattanooga. The club arrived in Atlanta at 1:30 P M Escorted by a platoon of police, a local marching club and a drum corps, the visitors paraded the principal down town streets, and then boarded special cars for Piedmont Park, where a genuine Georgia barbecue was given them. To-night at the capitol speeches were made by Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, Gov. Candler, of Georgia, Hon. Clark Howell, and others.

Mayor Rose denied the published reports that he is a prospective candidate for vice president in 1904. He said positively that he would not permit the use of his name as a candidate for the office.

REVENUE REDUCTION BILL.

Measure to be Taken Up in the House Next Monday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The leaders of the House have made it known that the forthcoming special rule for the consideration of the war revenue reduction bill will provide for taking up the measure next Monday, with two days for debate and a vote Tuesday at 4 or 5 P. M. It is the understanding, also, that the rule will provide against a motion to recommit. The latter step is considerable of a departure from the procedure heretofore observed.

CREMATED IN CINCINNATI.

Body of a Grandson of Former President Rutherford B. Hayes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The body of a grandson of a President of the United States was reduced to ashes at the cemetery in this city to-day. The child was the son of Rutherford Platt Hayes, and bore the name of its illustrious grandfather. Mr. Hayes brought the body from Asheville, N. C., but the mother was too ill to be present.

She Didn't Wear a Mask.

But her beauty was completely hidden by Sores, Blotches and Pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished, as will all Eruptions, Fever Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Carbuncles and Felons from its use. Infallible for Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Piles. Cure guaranteed. Price 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SPECULATIONS AS TO DUAL ALLIANCE

Opinion in Washington Regarding the Result of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

A Question at Issue—Russia's Proviso in Her Pledge to Withdraw From Chinese Territory — Explanations in the British Parliament.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—No immediate change in the status quo is predicted here as a result of the British-Japanese treaty relative to Manchuria and Corea. In making her pledge to the United States government to withdraw from Manchuria, Russia used this language:

"As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria, and when the necessary measures shall have been taken to safeguard the railway, the construction of which has been guaranteed by a formal agreement with China in connection with the concession granted to the Eastern Railway Chinese Company, Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from within the boundaries of the adjacent Empire, provided, however, that the action of other powers shall not stand in the way."

The question at issue is, whether this proviso may be regarded by Russia as having been violated by the making of the new treaty, thus justifying her in remaining in Manchuria. The answer to that question is expected soon and in the shape of a response to Mr. Tower, at St. Petersburg, in connection with his protest against the Russo-Chinese bank agreement.

The Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira has received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"The Anglo Japanese agreement was announced on the 12th instant in the House of Peers by General Viscount Katsura, minister president, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Komura, minister for foreign affairs, with the following explanations:

"In view of the actual situation in the Far East and the interests of the Empire involved therein, and recognizing the desirability of establishing close and confidential relations with friendly powers having common interests with our own country, the imperial government entered upon negotiations with the British government last year for the purpose of attaining that end. The two governments having been happily brought into complete accord upon the subject after extended negotiations, and the imperial government having obtained his majesty's sanction, instructed their plenipotentiary to sign with the British plenipotentiary at London on the 30th of January last, an agreement having the above objects in view.

"This agreement is entirely pacific in purpose, and has no other object than the proper safeguarding of the interests of the neighboring empires of China and Corea.

"Considering that the principles of territorial integrity and the open door have been voluntarily declared and approved by all the powers concerned, it is our belief that the present agreement will not be regarded in an unfavorable light by any of the powers."

It was stated at the Russian embassy that the purposes set forth in the British-Japanese agreement as to the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire are in harmony with those of the Russian government, which has consistently maintained that principle.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Convention in Washington—Interesting Papers Read by Woman Writers. Reports—Financial Matters.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—At to-day's session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention reports from the committee on credentials, board of auditors and the corresponding secretary were read and approved. The report of Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer, was submitted and showed the receipts for the year were $13 581; balance $9,810. A bequest by Mrs. Jonas Green, of Virginia, amounting to $100, was paid during the year.

This afternoon's session was devoted mainly to addresses by the State presidents. These were preceded by Mrs Virginia Clay Clopton, of Alabama, who delivered an address of greeting.

A crowded audience greeted the members of the convention at the night session which according to the programme was to be "an evening with the new woman."

Half a dozen interesting papers were read by well known women writers in journalism, the law, medicine and theology.

Miss Adelaide Shaw, of Boston, paid a hearty tribute to the civil service record of President Roosevelt and in this connection she asserted that he was with the woman suffragists in their movement to obtain the ballot for women. Her references to the President were received with hearty demonstrations of applause.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman, (Dorothy Dix) of New Orleans, contributed a very interesting paper on "The Lady and the Quill," dealing with the relations of women to the newspapers.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Selected as Commencement Day Orator for the University of Nebraska.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 13.—The selection of Booker T. Washington as commencement day orator for the University of Nebraska next June was announced this evening by Chancellor Andrews. The invitation was sent to Washington by the faculty and his acceptance was received four days ago.

A number of members of the senior class, which has a voice in the choice of an orator, announced their opposition to the selection of a negro, and may make a protest at a meeting of the class called for to-morrow to discuss the matter. Chancellor Andrews said no expression of dissatisfaction had been made to him.

A GUSHER EXPECTED.

Oil Struck at a Depth of 300 Feet in Mobile County, Alabama.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Cintronelle, Mobile county, says that at a depth of three hundred feet, in sandstone formation, a small stream of petroleum, of Beaumont oil character, has been struck. The boring will probably pass through the sandstone to-morrow and it is expected that the well will be a gusher.

VERY PICTURESQUE AND EXCITING CONTEST.

Battle Between the Boers and the British. Dauntless Bravery and Dashing Charges of the Burghers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, February 13.—The detailed accounts, which have just reached here of Lord Kitchener's combined movement to drive out the Boers from the enclosure of block house lines, show that the conflict was very picturesque and the most exciting incident of the whole campaign. Although apparently surrounded by an impenetrable ring of fire and steel, the Boers' dauntless bravery and dashing charges ultimately resulted in the majority escaping from the meshes of Lord Kitchener's close drawn net.

The British commander's scheme was the most extensive ever carried out during the present war. It consisted of a continued line, over fifty miles in length. Lord Kitchener, who possibly directed the operations, was in close touch, day and night, with every detail of the movements. The Boers, though hard pressed, shrank from attempting to cross the railroad which was patrolled throughout the night by armored trains equipped with powerful search lights. The train lights were supplemented by stationary search lights, and the spectacular effect as witnessed from the trains was most striking.

Battle at Heilbron.

The battle at Heilbron raged from 9 o'clock Friday night until 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Throughout the five hours a fearful ring of fire from rifles, cannon and pompoms swept along the British line in holding De Wet's Boers, who made repeated attempts to break out of the circle of troops. From various positions behind rocks and dongas the Boers kept up a vigorous fusilade, hoping to find a weak spot in the line. Simultaneously others charged, but again and again were the Boers repulsed, leaving dead, wounded and prisoners in the hands of the British.

At the outset of the preparations the Boers realized that the operations were not merely an ordinary "drive," but a movement threatening them with total annihilation, and Gen. De-Wet assembled his whole force and discussed the situation with the commanders, with the result that the Boers were then split up into three forces.

On Thursday night five hundred Boers, headed by Van Coilers, rushed a force of the Imperial light horse, yelling: "Storm Burghers!" About a hundred Boers got through, but the remainder, encountering a tremendous fire, were turned back.

Friday night's conflict ebbed and swelled over an area of forty to fifty miles in which the long hunted, harrassed and desperate men endeavored to find outlets. The Boers, at one spot, got within thirty yards of the British firing line, but the barbed wire balked the burghers and forced them to retreat.

The firing never ceased. Aided by the electric searchlights, the British harrowed the surrounding territory with shrapnel, shells and Maxim bullets

A Desperate Effort.

In the northern section the Boers made a desperate effort to break through. Collecting a number of cattle, the Boers drove them down on the British lines. Bending low in their saddles, the Boers rode among the cattle, making it impossible to distinguish them in the darkness. The British pickets opened a terrible fire and the Boers were everywhere met with a relentless hail of bullets. A long line of flame ran up and down the firing line, nearly thirty miles in length as the armored trains flashed their search lights over miles of country. This lasted for some twenty minutes, when gradually the rattle died down until only the crack of single shots were heard. Then all was again quiet.

The Boers' attempt to break the British circuit had failed. A few of them succeeded in crossing the line and among them was Gen. DeWet.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords to-day said the object of the alliance was threefold—the maintenance of the status quo, the policy of the open door, and the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Britons must not be swayed by old-fashioned superstition in regard to isolation, but must consider whether the objects of the alliance are commendable; whether the price is too great. If these questions are satisfactorily answered, then the alliance was a good thing.

Great Britain desired to protect Japan against what she conceived to be the gravest peril that might menace her, namely a coalition of the powers against her. The agreement would compel Great Britain to come to the rescue of a friendly country whose obliteration by a coalition of the powers Great Britain could not, under any circumstances, tolerate.

Lord Rosebery expressed general approval of the treaty.

The parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Henry Norman (Liberal) who asked whether the Anglo Japanese treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States government before its text was published, and if so, whether the government of the United States expressed any opinion thereon, said the substance of the agreement was communicated to the United States government before publication. The United States did not express any opinion on the subject.

Lord Cranborne added the information that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese Empire.

The substance of the agreement, Lord Cranborne said, was also communicated to Germany.

Continuing, Lord Cranborne said Russia had recognized Japan's special position in Corea, by the agreement of 1898, and almost every power had endorsed the principle of the "open door," and the territorial integrity of China. The new treaty, therefore, was merely along lines already accepted by almost every power. Great Britain's commercial position in China, though great, was not unchallenged. Spheres of influences did not suit her. She wanted the whole of China open to industrial enterprises.

Lord Cranborne said that he would supplement his earlier statement regarding the United States by saying: "Throughout China the relations between Great Britain and the United States were marked by the greatest cordiality. At almost every crisis and in the case of every small difficulty which had arisen during the negotiations at Pekin, the United States and British representatives had always acted together. There is no doubt that this agreement will command the full approval of the government of the United States."

This statement was received with cheers.

Norfolk Peanut Market.

NORFOLK, VA., February 13.—Peanut market dull; fancy 3@3⅛c; strictly prime 3c; prime 2¾@2⅞c; Spanish nuts 72½c.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

His Son Theodore Passed Crisis of His Disease and is Now Considered Out of Danger.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GROTON, MASS., Feb 13.—President Roosevelt left for Washington at 4:30 this afternoon on a special train consisting of an engine, a passenger coach and the private car Columbia. The President was driven to the station in the carriage of Dr. Peabody, the head of the Groton school, who accompanied him. A crowd had gathered about the cars and the waiting room to greet the chief magistrate and as he passed to his car he was cheered. His response was a smile and repeated bows.

A few moments after the President entered the Columbia the train pulled out. Meanwhile Secretary Cortelyou, Executive Stenographer Barnes and Dr. Lambert had joined the President. As the train started the people at the station cheered again and the President bowed his thanks from the platform.

This afternoon President Roosevelt, accompanied by Dr. Lambert, came over to the Powell cottage, the newspaper headquarters, to personally meet the reporters and correspondents who had been in Groton since Sunday. He was in extremely good spirits as he shook each man by the hand and said a hearty word to each.

He said: "I want to thank you boys for the consideration which you have shown myself and my family, and for all the courtesies which have been extended to me by the press. There has been such a sudden change in Ted that he has come up all of a sudden and he is now out of the woods."

While referring to the illness of the boy and some of the games which he was fond of playing, the President said: "You know Ted broke his collar bone last Fall, playing foot ball, and Mrs. Roosevelt said she was very thankful for that, as she considered that it insured him against breaking his neck."

THE GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

North Carolina Association Organized in Raleigh—Resolutions Adopted—Addresses by Prominent Speakers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13.—The second day of the Good Roads Congress was a magnificent success and the hall was packed with delegates.

The North Carolina Good Roads Association was organized with P. H. Hanes, of Winston, president; J. A. Holmes, Chapel Hill, vice president; Jos. G. Brown, Raleigh, treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the office of public roads inquirer of the United States and asking that it be made a bureau; urging Federal appropriations for highway construction; endorsing national good roads associations; urging that the office of highway commissioner be established in North Carolina with funds to supervise road improvements; recommending the State to provide for instruction in road building at the University and the Agricultural College; the more extensive use of convict labor in road building until all convicts are thus employed; appreciation of the Southern Railway's work, and thanks to all State railroads for favors, and to the officials and manufacturers of road machinery with the train; thanks to the press of the city, to Raleigh and to Wake county.

Addresses at the three sessions were made by County Roads Superintendent McMaken, of Wake; Rev. T. N. Ivey, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Mr. Abbott, of Colorado, government representative of good roads, Pacific slope; President Winston, of the State Agricultural College; Congressman E. W. Pou; Senator F. M. Simmons; General Superintendent of Rural Free Delivery A. W. Machen; Dr. McIver, of the State Normal College; R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Association; Col. T. G. Skinner, of Hertford.

At night M. O. Eldridge, of the bureau of road inquiries, at Washington, gave an illustrated lecture on good roads.

Work on the streets here continues and the meeting is pronounced a great success.

VESSEL ABANDONED AT SEA.

Schooner Frank Herbert, From Opecoke, N. C., With Cargo of Lumber—The Crew Taken Off by a Tug

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 13.—The schooner Frank Herbert, with a cargo of pine lumber from Opecoke, N. C., for New York, was abandoned in a sinking condition off here to day, it being the second vessel to fall a victim this week off this coast to the great ice fields flowing out of Delaware bay.

The distress of the schooner was first discovered on shore by the Cold Spring life savers, who immediately launched their yawl and made an effort to reach the vessel. The Herbert was about five miles off shore, and owing to the heavy ice fields the life savers were unable to reach the distressed schooner. Fortunately the tug Harold, with a tow of barges, hove in sight and after signalling the barges to anchor the tug went to the rescue. It was found that the schooner had been caught in the ice and that she had been pierced in several places by the heavy mass. She was full of water and sinking, and the captain of the Herbert decided to abandon her. Before he and the crew were taken off by the Harold, the sinking vessel was set on fire and was soon a mass of flames.

MISS GOULD ROBBED.

Many Valuable Articles Taken From Her Residence in New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Daniel Donovan, known to Miss Helen Gould as John O'Neill, her second butler, was arraigned in a police court to-day and pleaded guilty of having robbed Miss Gould's residence. He was formally charged with stealing a combination opera and marine glass, valued at $50, but Captain Titus, of the detective bureau, thinks he may have stolen as much as $10,000.

The robbery took place while Miss Gould was away on her recent tour of the West. The police have thus far recovered the following articles: One Russian sable coach robe, valued at $7,000 and pawned for $300; a pair of opera glasses valued at $150 and a pair of marine glasses valued at $300.

For Croup use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.
For sale by Hardin's Palace Pharmacy.

PHILIPPINE BILL IN THE SENATE.

A Vote Upon the Passage of the Measure Next Week Seems to be in Sight.

TELLER MAKES PROPOSITION.

That the Filipinos be Given Fullest Possible Measure of Self-Government, the United States Maintaining Protectorate Over Islands.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—While no definite agreement has been reached, a vote upon the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate seems to be in sight. It appears likely, judging from a discussion of the subject late in the day's session, that the vote may be had next week, although the matter yet is involved in some uncertainty.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, concluded his speech to-day. He urged strongly that the Filipinos be given the fullest possible measure of self-government, the United States simply maintaining a protectorate over the islands. He said he would prefer that this government should withdraw absolutely and without condition from the archipelago than that the present war should be continued.

Senator Teller said that as a solution of the Philippine trouble he would send to the islands a commission of prominent, able and liberal men to say to the Filipinos that they should have the kind of government they want, except that they could not become citizens of the United States. He urged that the commission say to them that they need not maintain an army or a navy but that the United States would protect them from foreign invasion. "It would be a protectorate I should apply to the Philippines," said Senator Teller, "and I believe it would be satisfactory to the Filipinos."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, delivered a carefully prepared speech in support of his amendment to reduce the tariff duties upon Philippine products coming into this country to 50 per cent. of the Dingley rates, maintaining that Congress owed this concession to the Pacific coast States as well as to the Philippines themselves

Senator Mitchell said: "I submit that if the policy enforced in the last Congress of permitting the products of Porto Rico to come into the United States at 85 per cent reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the Dingley act and later on entirely free, and this all largely in the interest of the trade and commerce of the people of the Atlantic States as well as of the people of Porto Rico, then upon what principle of right or justice, or equity, must the people of the Pacific coast States pay the same rates on Philippine products coming into this country that are imposed by the Dingley act? Why impose one rule on our possessions in the Atlantic ocean and another on our possessions in the Pacific ocean. What occult force, if any, is operating on the Congress of the United States, and this too, without Congress seemingly being conscious of the fact, which seems to compel the nation's parliament to arrive at such absolutely contradictory conclusions?"

Senator Mitchell warned Congress against striking down the sugar beet industry and declared for the development of the American merchant marine.

The Philippine bill will not be considered to morrow or on Monday, the Senate having made special orders for both of these days.

House of Representatives.

The House to-day unanimously adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States for the election of Senators by direct popular vote. There was no demand for time to debate the resolution. This is the fourth time the House has adopted a similar resolution. Two bills of general importance were passed by the House to-day, the remainder of the time being devoted to minor business. One was a Senate bill to provide for the payment of the claims of Confederate officers whose horses, side-arms and baggage were taken from them by Union soldiers contrary to the terms of the surrender of Lee and Johnson's armies. The amount to be paid under the bill was limited to $50,000. The other bill was to confer upon the Spanish claims commission authority to send for persons and papers and punish for contempt.

Bills were also passed to transfer Carroll county, Ga., from the north-western division of the Northern district of Georgia to the Northern district, and to construct a life saving station at Bogue inlet. N. C.

Mr. Corliss, New York, who is the author of a bill for a government cable from San Francisco to Manila, delivered a speech in opposition to the laying of such a cable by a private corporation. He spoke earnestly in opposition to Congress yielding concessions to private cable monopolies, notably the Commercial Cable Company controlled by the Mackay-Bennett forces, and dwelt emphatically on the importance of the United States operating its own cable lines. "The right to construct cable lines," he said, "is an inherent right of the nation. No one has a right to lay a cable without permission of Congress. There is no law in existence under which cable lines may be laid."

Mr Corliss attacked the proposals of the Commercial Cable Company as intended to establish a foreign cable monopoly.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The Jury's Finding in the Case of Aylett Ashby, Charged With the Murder of Edward A. Marye.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 13.—At 4:49 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of C. Aylett Ashby, the lawyer, charged with the murder of City Engineer Edward A. Marye, brought in a verdict of acquittal. It took the jury but eight minutes to reach this conclusion—just long enough to get from the court room to the jury room and poll the jury and get back to their seats.

In spite of the judge's admonition to the contrary there was an outburst of applause on the part of the spectators. The verdict is looked upon here as a vindication rather than a mere acquittal.

As will be recalled Marye while in a nervous state attacked the home of Ashby during his absence. His wife 'phoned for him and on his way there he met the former under arrest and shot him and also the police officer. Marye's death was due to shock attendant upon an operation subsequently performed at the hospital, according to the testimony of attending physicians.

THE SITUATION IN COTTON.

Mr. Theodore Price Continues to Affirm Correctness of His Estimate—Prices, He Says, Will Advance Sharply.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—I have to-day received and secured permission to publish without signature the following letter from one of the largest cotton mills in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, viz:

"Dear Sir—I write a personal letter for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression or idea under which Mr. Sneppereon and some other crop guessers are laboring as to the stocks of cotton now being held by Southern cotton mills. Southern cotton mills have not to-day in their warehouses more than fifty to sixty per cent. of the total amount that they will use from now until April 1st. The bulk of the mills have contracted with spot cotton houses for all their cotton needed to run them through the season; but the cotton is yet to be shipped into the mills in regular monthly shipments. It is safe to say that there will be shipped into the mills in this State alone between now and the first of August next, not less than 250,000 bales of cotton. Where all this cotton is to come from is to me a mystery, when you consider that the mills of North Carolina have not bought or contracted for half their requirements for the remainder of the season. I write this letter in confidence and do not wish my name mentioned in referring to the subject matter of same. I buy all over the territory east of the Mississippi river and about 35,000 bales, and I believe we will see a cotton famine this year that will prove a record breaker."

I republish this letter as the most direct evidence that I have yet received of a situation that I have for some time foreseen and which I believe will result in the wildest cotton market the trade has ever witnessed.

The census report on the cotton consumption for the United States for last year has just been published. It gives the actual consumption of cotton in the United States last year at 3 660,618 bales. This makes no allowance for Canada, where at least 100,000 and probably 200 000 bales of American cotton are consumed. The current estimates of American consumption upon which the trade is working are 3 435,000 bales. As there is no question as to the correctness of the census figures, it is evident that an unanticipated demand of at least 325,000 bales of American cotton must be met out of a supply that it is obvious is utterly inadequate. From every quarter I am receiving telegrams and letters entirely confirmatory of my crop estimate. We get an occasional day of large receipts, but it is now generally admitted that such cotton as comes forward is shipped because it is bought, and as the market advances the remnant of the remaining supply will doubtless come into sight until practically the last bale has been shipped. The shipment of the last bale will not, however, stop the consumption until there is no more cotton to be spun, and it appears not improbable that this situation may be realized this summer.

The excess of exports from America to date is about 700,000 bales, as compared with the same period last year. The visible supply in America at the end of last season was only 300,000 The difference of 400,000 bales is a minus quantity that will have to be made up out of a smaller crop, and that can only be compensated for at extreme prices. Mr. Borden bought up yesterday all the print cloths at Fall River that could be obtained for delivery up to May next at 3 1-16c per yard, and 3 3-16c to-day is freely bid for all classes of print cloths. The spot markets of the South have advanced 1-16c to ⅛c each day for three days in succession.

I take the above method of answering a very large number of inquiries that I am receiving in regard to the cotton market. I sincerely believe that it is commercially inevitable that cotton will sell at extreme prices this year and that it will advance very sharply in a short time, and I publish these views as the only practicable method of answering the very numerous inquiries I am receiving.

THEODORE H. PRICE.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Trial of Dr. O. S. Burnett, Accused of Killing Mrs. Charlotte Nichol.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The trial of Dr. Orville S. Burnett, accused of the murder of Mrs. Charlotte Nichol, wife of W. L. Nichol, commercial agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, was called in Judge Kavanaugh's court to day, and was then postponed, owing to the non-appearance of Mr. Nichol. Attorneys in the case were at a loss to account for his absence.

Dr. Burnett and Mrs Nichol were infatuated with each other, and on October 22nd last, went to a hotel and agreed to die together rather than to be separated Mrs Nichol committed suicide but Burnett failed to fulfill his part of the agreement. The charge of murder against him is based on the fact that he allowed Mrs. Nichol to take her own life.

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

Mayor Low Wants Him to Change the Hour of Departure From Bremen.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KIEL, PRUSSIA, Feb. 13.—Mayor Low, of New York, has cabled to Prince Henry of Prussia, saying that Herr Weigand, director general of the North German Lloyd line, thinks that unless the Kron Prinz Wilhelm sails from Bremen earlier than 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon she will not be able to arrive at New York, owing to the rough weather which prevails at this season of the year, until late in the afternoon of February 22d, too late for the ceremony of the municipal welcome.

When asked if the steamer could not leave Bremen at an earlier hour, Prince Henry replied that he was unable to change the sailing hour of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

RAINES' LAW HOTELS.

A Concentrated Movement Against Them to be Made in New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A tacit understanding has been reached between official and semi-official bodies in this city to fight the so-called Raines' law hotels. This statement is made by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who says a plan has been arranged whereby the State excise board, the district attorneys, the city police, the society for the prevention of crime and the society for the suppression of vice are to work together to this end. Dr. Parkhurst said to-night that the concerted movement has nothing to do with Sunday selling at present, but to move against saloon keepers who either flagrantly violate the Raines' law or disregard many of its provisions.

NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Philemon Crelin Shot His Daughter and Himself and Caused the Death of His Wife.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Philemon Crelin, a special officer at Milburn, near Orange, N. J., at his home to-night, shot his daughter and himself and caused the death of his wife. Father and daughter are expected to die before morning. The daughter's name is Mrs. Mary Ferguson. She and her three children made their home with the Crelins.

Tuesday night Crelin had a quarrel with his wife and tried to stab her with a carving knife. The daughter interfered and saved her mother's life. Crelin then threatened to kill Mrs Ferguson. To-night, when he went off duty, he brought his revolver home with him. While all the facts are not known, at present it seems likely that he first shot the daughter. She was struck by two bullets, one of which entered her abdomen and the other the left breast. Crelin, it is thought, then attempted to shoot his wife, but she was suddenly seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs and fell to the floor dead. The officer then shot himself, the bullet striking in the region of the heart.

REAR-END COLLISION.

On the N. Y. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad—Passengers in a Panic.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Two express trains on the Third avenue elevated railroad were in collision early this evening at 104th street. The hundreds of passengers were thrown into a panic, scores were cut with flying glass and seven were more severely hurt.

The rear train should have taken a switch at 104th street, but from some unexplained cause the switch was not thrown and the engine telescoped the rear coach of the first train. In this coach were most of those injured.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Count Tolstoi is slightly improved, but his condition is still precarious.

Ex-Gov. Robert B. Lindsay of Alabama died yesterday. He was the first governor of Alabama after the reconstruction period.

Orders have been issued assigning Major Edward A. Goodwin, of the Eighth cavalry, U S. A., to the command of the guard at the St. Louis Exposition.

Austin Rice, the "Connecticut Iron Man" of New London, Conn., outpointed "Tim" Callahan, of Philadelphia, in a fifteen round contest in St. Louis last night.

Governor and Mrs. Durbin of Indiana and his party of staff officers and their wives left Indianapolis yesterday evening for their trip through the South and to Havana, Cuba.

Gov. Candler, of Georgia, has appointed Tuesday, April 15th, as Georgia day at the exposition in Charleston, and will arrange for a great demonstration there on that occasion.

The midnight score of the six-day walking match in New York showed Hegleman and Cavanaugh in the lead, with 561 miles five laps to their credit. Shelton and Guerrero come next.

The grist mill of the International Company's plant, located in Selma, Ala., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The machinery of the mill and thirty thousand bushels of corn stored in the building were burned.

Captain William M. Swaine, of the First infantry, in an engagement with Filipinos at Paranas, Island of Samar, recently captured, thirty bolomen and four riflemen. There were no American casualties.

Ex President Grover Cleveland and Dr. Paul Vandyke of Princeton University, were expected to leave Baltimore last night for a week's duck shooting on the preserves of the Back Bay Gunning Club, in Southeastern Virginia.

Schooner John W. Dana, at Philadelphia from Fernandina, reports lost foresail and jib. Also reports passed a sunken wreck in twenty fathoms of water, Abscom light bearing N. N. W. distant thirty miles; apparently a large vessel.

The Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill completed to-day, by the House committee on Foreign Affairs, carries about $1,900,000, a small increase over last year. A new United States legation building at Pekin is provided, to cost $60,000.

In the Senate yesterday Senator McEnery, Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary of war to inform the Senate what railroads are being built now in Cuba, by whom they are being built and under what authority of law.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, took the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States in New York yesterday. He said that he was already half American, as his ancestors were Virginians, and he had long since adopted this as his country.

The foreign office in Berlin pronounces as incorrect the statement that Germany is on the point of presenting an ultimatum to Venezuela. On the contrary, the outlook is improving and a friendly settlement of the questions in dispute is more probable.

One hundred members of the Young Men's Business League, of Cincinnati, headed by Mayor Fleischmann, were the guests of Knoxville from 5 to 10 o'clock last night, en route to Charleston. The guests were given a reception by the Cumberland Club.

The Indian Appropriation bill, completed yesterday, carries $8 844 500. The item for support of schools is $3,247 920; for fulfilling treaty stipulations $3,102,157. Among the general provisions is one forbidding the withholding of rations because of attendance at a non government school.

Samuel Davidson, a city councilman, Joe Smith and Richard Jones, the latter a negro, were found guilty of fraud while acting as election judges in the fourth ward in Norfolk, Va., last November and were sentenced to three months in jail and fined $200 each. They appealed.

General Superintendent Johnston, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert and several others representing large concerns doing work for the government were before the House Committee on Labor yesterday in opposition to the bill limiting to eight hours the service of those employed on work for the United States.

—He—Do you like solitaire?
She—Is this a proposition referring to cards or rings?—*Yonkers Statesman*.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay, Price, 50c. sa tu th

PANAMA ADVICES.

Government Fleet in an Engagement With the Insurgent Warship.

By Cable to the Morning Star

PANAMA, COLOMBIA, Feb. 13.—The Colombian government fleet left Panama yesterday morning, met the insurgent warship Padilla off Agua Dulce, at 4 P M., and fought her for one hour. The government gunboat Boyaca was struck and slightly damaged.

The Padilla was hit three times and sought protection from the insurgent guns ashore.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Reception to-night (Friday) at Abbie Chadbourn Memorial Hall First Presbyterian Church from 8 to 11 o'clock. The congregation, strangers and those who worship with us invited. feb 14 1t

A Damp Room is productive of colds and chills. A gas Radiator will take away the dampness and chill. We are selling our heating stoves at reduced prices. Wilmington Gas Light Company. feb 14 tf

Board—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board, with or without room. 209 Red Cross street, corner Third. feb 9 tf

Notice—We have received another car load Jamaica Bananas, a great deal finer than the last one. Call and see them or send in your orders now. Will make shipments prompt and prices right. J. K. Westbrook & Co., 203 and 205 Market street, Bell 'Phone 447. feb 4 tf

Second-Hand Organ just like new for sale cheap; also, party leaving town wants to sell fine Upright Piano at a bargain. Wareroom corner Front and Ann streets. feb 2 tf

Prof. Max Hirsch's Piano Tuning and Repairing first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. O. Box 369, or call Bell 'Phone 782 feb 2 tf

For Rent—Store and warehouses, 110 and 112 Market street, between Front and Second. Size of store 32x65 feet. Plate glass front. All modern improvements. Suitable for any class of business. Immediate possession. Terms reasonable. Apply to B. H. J. Ahrens. feb 1 tf

I Have removed to No. 213 Market street, where I shall keep a full line of country produce foreign fruits, candies, etc. Bell Phone 203; Inter-state 229. A. S. Winstead. jan 1 tf

Consumers of Wood will always find the best quality of all kinds and all lengths of Wood (big Black Jack a specialty) at lowest prices at my wood yard, No. 18 South Water street, between Market and Dock. A trial will convince you. W. W. Koon, Bell 'Phone 719. ja 12 1m*

The Dixie Cafe—Most popular place in town for quick lunches, meals and everything to refresh the inner man. Tables always supplied with oysters and game. Orders sent anywhere in the city. S. F. Harmon, proprietor, Princess street. dec 6 tf.

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets or for wrapping paper. oct 9 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS

MULLETS, new catch.
Best Cream Cheese.
Martin's Gilt Edge Butter.
Bagging and Ties.
SALT.

A GENERAL LINE OF CASE GOODS DEMAND AT THIS SEASON.

Sole agents for
ROB ROY FLOUR.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

TOBACCO.

419 Pounds Tobacco 18 cents.
203 Pounds Tobacco 20 cents.
647 Pounds Tobacco 22 cents.
817 Pounds Tobacco 25 cents.
550 Pounds Tobacco 28 cents.
198 Pounds Tobacco 30 cents.
845 Pounds Tobacco 35 cents.
615 Pounds Tobacco 38 cents.
167 Pounds Tobacco 40 cents.

W. B. COOPER,
Progressive
Wholesale Grocer,
feb 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Don't Fail to Try
Hardin's Infallible Rheumatic Cure.

If you are afflicted with Rheumatism it will cure you. Try it and be convinced.
Hardin's Nerve and Bone Oil will relieve pain when all other liniments fail. For internal use it has no equal. For sale at
HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY.
feb 11 tf 126 South Front street

Wanted, Furs.

5,000 Raccoon Skins.
5,000 Fox Skins.
5,000 Opossum Skins.
1,000 Mink Skins.

And Furs of all description. Highest price paid. Quotations furnished on application.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
nov 24 tf 18 Market street.

At The Unlucky Corner

NORTH CAROLINA HAMS.

Springfield Hams,
Jones' Hams,
Premium Hams,
Gold Band Hams,
Diamond Hams,
Picnic Hams, Sliced Hams,
Deviled Hams, Potted Ham and Abraham.

S. W. SANDERS.
jan 22 tf

CLOSE OUTS.

I am not "selling out," but in order to make room for Spring Goods, now coming in, on a few articles I will give you manufacturers' prices, and on all goods I will guarantee to meet any selling out price. Remember, I Renovate Mattresses Lay Carpets and Matting, Hang Window Shades, Make Awnings, do Paper Hanging and every kind of Upholstering and Repair work.

N. F. PARKER,
Furniture and Furniture Novelties,
111 Market street.
Bell 'Phone 618 Inter-State 421.
feb 9 tf

THE CLIMAX.

The Climax Barber Shop, as its name indicates, has reached the highest point of style and excellence. Give us a trial and you will receive polite attention and high class workmanship.
GUION & DAVIS,
dec 4 tf 7 South Front St.